

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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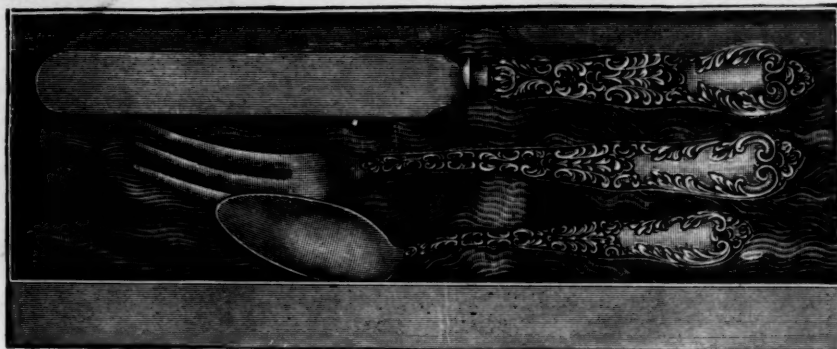
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

OPENING OF THE ATLANTA FAIR.

THE "New South" formally opened its greatest Exposition last week with imposing ceremonies. President Cleveland, from his summer home in Buzzard's Bay, set the machinery in motion. A great military parade, in which several thousand Grand Army veterans took part, preceded the exercises held at the auditorium. Many distinguished officials made addresses, but the greatest enthusiasm was evoked by the speech of a negro, Prof. Booker T. Washington, the principal of an industrial school in Tuscogee, Ala. He discussed the position of his race in the New South, and maintained that the negro ought to improve his industrial opportunities and refrain from useless attempts to force social equality by political means, and that the closest sympathy is possible between the races under the new industrial conditions of the South. This address is said to have been the first that a negro has made in the South, on a great occasion, to a distinguished white audience.

The Exposition is near completion. Most of the buildings are in perfect order, and European and State exhibits are nearly all in place.

We gave recently a detailed account of the origin and principal features of the Exposition. We now make room for press comments on the significance of the enterprise to the South and the country at large.

A True International Jubilee.—"If our opening day was gratifying in the extreme to Atlanta and the entire South, it is not too much to say that it seemed to afford equal pleasure and satisfaction to the strangers within our gates from the North and the West, from Europe, the Orient, and Spanish-America. It was indeed an international jubilee, and all the nations of the earth were there to celebrate it.

"The sight of this beautiful Romanesque city, filled with the spoils of the victories of peace, rising like a radiant vision on the spot which a generation ago was blasted by 'the black breath of the guns,' but over which now flashes the splendor of serener suns, suggested to thoughtful observers much that will be inspir-

ing and hopeful in the future. The industrial triumphs now grouped together on that old battle-field represent the spirit and the methods, not only of the city of the siege, but of the New South since she has risen superior to the wreck and desolation of the past, and has girded her loins anew for a race with progress.

"The opening day makes the success of the Exposition an absolute certainty."—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

A Prophecy and a Pledge.—"In the display which will be made at Atlanta, the visitor will see the South at its best—the South as it really is—progressive yet conservative; clannish, yet intensely patriotic; shrewd, yet hospitable; impulsive and warm-hearted, yet resolute and indomitable in the struggle for advancement. He will see a people who, with the largest toleration for the ideas of others, believe in their own customs, stand by their own convictions, and are ready to sacrifice life itself in the maintenance of their own scheme of civilization. And he will see a land of inexhaustible resource, of scarcely realized fertility.

"No one who takes a serious and intelligent interest in the present welfare and future prospects of his country should fail to visit the Atlanta Exposition. It will be an experience of the utmost interest and value. Both politically and industrially the South is destined to increased importance in the equation of our national development. . . .

"With their political emancipation consummated, with their material resources fairly broached, with the richest soil and the most wholesome climate in the world, and with the only strictly native population to be found in any section of the country, the States now known as 'the South' will take their rightful place in the triumphant procession of the American Union.

"Atlanta is to be more than an exposition. It is to be both a prophecy and a pledge."—*The Post, Washington.*

Good for the North as Well as the South.—"The Exposition will be not only an exemplification of the progress of the South to the rest of the country and the other nations of the earth, but a good object-lesson to the South itself in the progress of the outside world. There has always been too much exclusiveness, too little regard for the ability of the rest of us, in the Southern States, and anything that is calculated to create a contrary impression in the minds of the people of that section of the country is commendable. It is just this kind of an impression that must be made upon the South if it is to flourish in the future as it ought.

"This is, indeed, the new spirit at the South, the willingness to learn and to adopt new methods in manufacture and in a great variety of other directions. And at Atlanta, of all places, the new spirit has been most clearly manifest in the past. It deserves its title of the 'Queen City of the South,' and Northern visitors within its gates will find it to all intents and purposes a Northern town. It can not fail to get a new inspiration from the Exposition which opens to-day, at the same time that it attracts much favorable attention to itself and its natural advantages. In brief, the Exposition will do both us of the North and our brethren of the South an immense amount of good. It will help to break down the barriers of sectionalism, and unite more firmly than ever before our common country."—*The Journal, Providence.*

"There is no question that the Exposition will be creditable in itself—able in intrinsic merit as a show to bear comparison with any which has been held in the country, with two exceptions—but it will be more remarkable as proof of the inextinguishable courage and confidence in themselves of the people of Atlanta. There is not another city in the world, of no greater population and wealth, which would have dared to undertake such a work, or, having undertaken it, could have found the local support necessary to carry it out."—*The Telegraph, Macon.*

"The Atlanta event will show the world how, since the bloody scenes which were enacted about Chattanooga occurred, our

beautiful Southland has been transformed from the barren waste which the war left it to a land of peace, plenty, and prosperity, endless in resources, boundless in hospitality, endowed by nature with all that is rich, beautiful, and useful, and the favorite spot on the American continent. Many of these old veterans who attend the Chickamauga dedication will go to the Atlanta Exposition. They can not fail to be impressed with the wonderful changes which has been wrought in three decades."—*The News, Birmingham*.

"There is no doubt that the South is to make a very pretty showing from the vantage of these heights, at their elevation of a thousand feet or so above the distant sea. May the fair prove successful in every possible way, and be as fortunate as it is pleasant to behold! There is something very distinctly American in a city whose inhabitants number less than a hundred thousand, setting forth upon the thorny ways of glory which lead to a world's fair. . . . But more than the Exposition, more than the stimulus to trade, and inexpressibly more than what is bought and sold or bargained for on the fair grounds is the bodying forth of an aspiration of this sort in a city of the South. It draws thousands of Northerners to see the charms of States unknown before, and it makes for finer national citizenship and heartier cooperation of all interests, financial and social and patriotic."—*The Transcript, Boston*.

"The event is one of national importance. A naturally rich and valuable section of the country, which has lagged behind in the race of business and industrial development, is to be given a new start. The impulse will react upon all other parts of the land. It will be felt in the industries and arts of the nation. It will affect politics, and influence the progress of the whole Republic. In a smaller and somewhat local way it is to do what the wonderful Columbian Exposition did in waking Americans to new ambitions and rendering possible new achievements."—*The Leader, Cleveland*.

"So great has been the recent development of the South, and so great does it promise to be, that the world, and especially the Western and the Northwestern States of the Union, are soliciting its custom, and are inquiring as to the opportunities for investment of capital. . . . The enterprise is of Southern origin, and fitly might have been called the Southern States' Exposition; but the title would have savored of sectionalism, and, therefore, wisely was rejected. Really the Atlanta Exposition is Pan-American in character; tho to the South belongs the credit of its conception and the honor of its successful inauguration."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago*.

"Words of congratulation and of praise for the great exhibition which was opened yesterday come readily to tongue and pen. They are not empty words, the hollow formalities of courteous ceremony. They express the genuine feeling of the whole nation, which is participating in the fair and contributing to it, but is glad to give to the South, still more to Georgia, and most of all to Atlanta itself, the chief credit for its great success, even as theirs have been the chief thought and labor in creating it. It is thus that we express—and, we believe, express truly—the spirit of New York and of all the North in bidding this latest great enterprise of the New South a heartfelt hail and goodspeed."—*The Tribune, New York*.

"Above all, the Cotton States and International Exhibition is significant of the triumph of the New South; it will illustrate the completeness of her victory over the condition of impoverishment in which she found herself after the Civil War, and the great

advance she has already made in the development of her inexhaustible resources. In this glowing renaissance the world can not fail to discover the promise of a future of ever-increasing, boundless prosperity."—*The Record, Philadelphia*.

The opening exercises of the Exposition at Atlanta, as those of

the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, were marred by a military display. Both Expositions signalized advance in civilization. Each was a triumph of peace, which hath its victories far more intelligent, useful, and God-fearing if less renowned, than war. . . . The emblems of war have no proper place in a peace pageant. A government of the people ought not to be symbolized by a hussar. Leave guns to savages. The trumpet's is a note of carnage. There is better music in the hum of industry."—*The Chronicle, Chicago*.

"The Southern people have done magnificently in this Exposition, and no word of praise which it is possible to frame should be withheld from them. They have shown that they are tireless, patient, full of faith in the future. It is a grand and affecting exposition of the indomitable spirit of American pluck. They have never put it to a better use than in building up their home land and its resources upon ruins that at the outset seemed barren and hopeless. They invite the world to come and see, and the invitation will be extensively accepted. There is no question about the successful outcome of their effort, nor in the benefit which it will bring to them from beyond their borders."—*The Eagle, Brooklyn*.

"It was an epochal day for Atlanta, for Georgia and the South. It was the gateway to a future which shall surpass all achievements of the years that are gone. It is at once a triumphant shout over what has been accomplished, and a joyous promise of a brighter future. It presents the evidence of progress that has been made, and invites cooperation in a greater progress that is yet to come. . . . The Exposition is an object-lesson that will display in the most forcible and comprehensive manner the varied products of the South, and the results in the way of desirable immigrants and capital to build up all of the rich and undeveloped resources of the Southern States will be of the most substantial character."—*The Chronicle, Augusta*.

"In some respects it will be the most remarkable event of the kind ever known. In other expositions the simple idea of display has prevailed to a greater or less extent. This Exposition has a purpose. It is a business affair from start to finish. Of course there will be displays pleasing to the eye, and the Exposition will be educating in its effects in other than material lines; but all this is secondary, and is intended to help in the great purpose of forming closer trade relations between this country and South America, and of showing the world what the South has done, is doing, and will do."—*The Times-Union, Jacksonville*.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

AN event of national importance took place last week, when the Chickamauga national park was dedicated by the survivors of the two great armies that, thirty-two years ago, met on the Chickamauga battle-field in deadly conflict. Scores of monuments were unveiled in honor of Union and Confederate soldiers, and, according to press estimates, 30,000 persons witnessed the ceremonies. The Cabinet, Congress, and a large number of States were represented.

The park extends from Sherman Heights in Tennessee to Glass Mills, Georgia, a distance of twenty-two miles, jurisdiction over which has been ceded to the National Government. The law providing for this park was passed five years ago, and large appropriations have been made for it both by Congress and State legislatures. The lines of the battles fought in 1863 have been restored, and all important spots have been marked by tablets and monuments. Five observation towers have been erected, each seventy feet high, to enable visitors to overlook the historic scenes.

In commenting upon the event, the press again dwells on the lesson taught by this reunion and fraternization of the survivors of the war. It is regarded as a notable and dramatic coincidence that this celebration occurs in the same week with that other great "victory of peace," the opening of the Atlanta Fair.

Nothing Like it in History.—What shall we say of the spectacle presented at Chattanooga, as the gray-haired commanders



"THERE IS NOTHING IN IT."
—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago*.

of thirty-two years ago meet each other and pore over the map of the five-days' battle-field? Here history reverses itself. If Chattanooga, until to-day, meant anything, it meant a fair and square test of the fighting power of the opposing armies, of their commanders, of their grand strategy, of their tactics, and of their rank and file. To-day it means a victory of peace greater than any won in battle, as the old lines are formed again, the old batteries replaced, the old charges rehearsed, not at the behest of secession, nor for the purpose of slaughter, but merely that the truth may be known, that the story may be told aright, and that the honor achieved by each side shall be handed down to future times to receive its just reward in endless commemoration.

"Here history does not repeat itself, for history never had anything like this to record. While these celebrations are going on in this country, Germany also is celebrating certain great events in connection with her history which happened twenty-five years ago, but their old antagonists do not join with them in the celebration. It is only in this country that the victors and the vanquished alike join in commemorating the events of a past civil war. He who fails to notice this strange yet complete reconciliation of old enemies, fails to notice a significant event of his age and country. He who fails to appreciate its meaning, fails in an appreciation of the higher qualities of his fellow countrymen. That war is so recent that many of those who are renewing its experiences are only middle-aged men. Yet from its memory every vestige of hostility or trace of rancor has disappeared more completely than from century-old struggles elsewhere.

"The strength of a nation at its best is put forth in these fast-increasing reunions of the old enemies of the Civil War. They prove that the bonds which make us instinctively and spontaneously one are stronger than the influences which might urge us asunder."—*Harper's Weekly, New York.*

Everything Forgotten but the Triumph of American Valor.—"None of the great battle-fields of the Civil War—not even that of Gettysburg—is more worthy of preservation than that included in the Chickamauga Military Park. . . . This was one of the bravest and bloodiest battles in which Americans were pitted against Americans, and it is one which the survivors on either side can recall with honor. The victory rested for a time with the Confederates, the subsequent battle on Missionary Ridge, whose salient points are also included in the park, turned their victory to defeat, and marked the course of the tide that had turned at Gettysburg.

"The whole campaign about Chattanooga was most exciting and picturesque, and in some of its features even spectacular. It was made so both by the heroism of the contending armies and by the extraordinary character of the landscape, which would render this region an object of interest in itself even without its romantic associations. The idea of its preservation as a national park is thus a peculiarly happy one. . . .

"The time has come when we can look back on these stirring events in their right light, not as a triumph of one part of our people over the other, but as a triumph of American valor and devotion out of which has come a united nation stronger and greater than before."—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

"Chickamauga is the pioneer park, as a historical memorial; and its example is, we believe, being followed, at a long distance, by those who have control at Gettysburg. Our park has also been the model for the preservation of other historic fields of the Civil War. The law out of which the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park materialized has been a maker of glorious history on the bloody field of Shiloh, at Antietam, at Appomattox, and the good work will go on until the last one of the sites of our great struggles will become the property of the nation, held in trust for the instruction of generations to come, as sign-posts marking the nation's progress away from narrow sectionalism, toward the more and still more perfect union of both interests and hearts."—*The Times, Chattanooga.*

"This great memorial park at Chickamauga will be one of the most interesting spots in this reunited country, and it is a matter for congratulation that so many States are taking such active and patriotic part in the dedication. . . . It is a fitting coincidence that after viewing the scenes of conflict in former years, and dedicating a great park as a lasting memorial to our national valor, these Northern soldiers can push their way on to Atlanta, and witness not only a mighty city grown out of the ashes of war, but behold gathered there the splendid achievements of a brave

and resolute people, who have wrought out of disaster and destitution thrifty cities and smiling harvests, and proven themselves worthy of an honored place in our reunited land. 'Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.'—*The Chronicle, Augusta.*

"Why is this great and notable gathering? It is to dedicate a lasting memorial to the valor, heroism, sense of duty of American citizens; it is to bind in stronger bonds of brotherhood and patriotism the people of these States; it is to tell to the generation now assuming the duties imposed by republican institutions and by our form of free government that the past is a memory; it is history, and that the future of this great Republic must engage the constant and watchful attention of all citizens."—*The American, Nashville.*

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS AND THE EXCISE ISSUE.

IN the platform adopted by the New York Republican convention, which met last week at Saratoga to nominate a State ticket for the November elections, the plank which most challenges public attention is that dealing with the excise question and the "burning" Sunday-closing issue. According to press accounts, Mr. Platt and other Republican leaders were in favor of ignoring this issue entirely, but Mr. Warner Miller urged the convention to meet it in the platform, and succeeded in securing the adoption, by a unanimous vote, of his resolution declaring that the New York Republicans "favor the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality." This resolution was adopted as an amendment to the platform as presented by the committee, and expresses the party's official position on the question which has for months agitated the State. By most press commentators the plank is construed as an indorsement of the policy of rigid enforcement of existing laws and a declaration against any change in the direction of a more liberal Sunday. The campaign is likely to be fought chiefly on this issue.

Other planks in the platform deal with national questions, and denounce the present tariff and the Administration's financial and foreign policies. The free coinage of silver is opposed, and Governor Morton is formally presented as the New York Republican's candidate for President.

We append press comments on the excise plank and its probable effect on the elections:

The Saloon vs. Labor and Order.—"So now the Republican Party of this State stands to-day—for what? For a 'blue law'? Not at all. Democrats enacted it. Republicans offer no apology for enforcing it. It was their sworn duty. Does it stand for 'bigotry'? Not at all. There is no bigotry in a law which one party passes and another, accepting its duty and its responsibility, rigidly enforces. The issue presented to the Republican State convention was absolutely simple. It was whether a statute law should be enforced, and whether it dared say so. It did say so, and it said more. It said that the Sunday-closing law was in the interest of labor and morality and should be maintained. It makes a clean-cut and distinct issue with those who advocate for the saloon interests privileges which no other class either ask or desire. It is now a question, not between rich and poor; not between the religious and irreligious; not as to the observance of the Christian Sabbath, about which there are differences of opinion among Republicans; but simply a question, in the first place economic in character, as to whether the labor employed in bar-rooms and saloons should have one day's rest in seven; and second, as to the morality of granting special privileges to a business which, beyond all question, engenders immorality, licentiousness, and crime.

"And the Republicans of the State have cause for pride in their party that, in a convention deliberately set and fixed to dodge a question like this, the voice of one man was sufficient to take it out of the hands of its controlling spirit and force it to its duty."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

Blackmail and Corruption the Only Alternative.—"The resolution simply means that the party pledges itself not only to

enforce the present laws, but to oppose any change in them. . . . So far as this city is concerned, there is only one course for respectable men to follow, and that is to vote against putting the execution of the excise laws back again into Tammany hands. If the Republicans refuse to change the present laws, and insist upon their enforcement, we know that at least there will be no blackmail levied, no general police corruption. If because of the Republican refusal to change the laws the city puts itself again in the hands of Tammany, we know what that means. The liquor dealers also know what it means. It would simply restore the old order of things, blackmail, lying, police demoralization, and rule by criminals and thugs. *And there would be no change in the law either.* The present laws were designed by Tammany and Hill to give them control of the liquor traffic for blackmailing purposes, and if Tammany gets into power again, it will permit no change in the laws which will interfere with its revenues from this source. No intelligent citizen who cares for decent and honest government can afford to throw his vote under any conditions in such a way as to bring Tammany Hall again into power. An 'American Sunday' may be illiberal and 'puritanical,' but a Tammany Sunday is something far worse than that. We are forced to choose between the two, and on that issue there ought to be no doubt of the result."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

A Bold Stand Against the Cities.—"There is no mistaking the sense of the resolution, In ordinary times it might pass as one of those glittering generalities so common in party platforms and simply designed to furnish campaign organs and orators material for cheap buncombe. But this is no ordinary time in excise matters. The zealous blue Sunday crusade waged in this alone of all the cities of the State by the Police Board, under the inspiration of Theodore Roosevelt, has made the existing law odious and oppressive, and aroused the people to a general demand for relief from the Legislature. Whether that relief should be given or denied, whether the crusade should go on indefinitely or be stopped as soon as the Legislature should meet, was the plain, live issue before the Saratoga convention. . . .

"It is opposed to any modification of the Sunday Excise law, by Local Option or otherwise, and is in favor of maintaining it just as it is as long as the rural Sabbatarians say. Of course, 'the maintenance of the Sunday laws' means their strict enforcement in every city of the State as the Excise law has been enforced in this city.

"The Republicans have thus taken a bold stand on the side of their rural supporters and against the cities. The Democrats are not likely to miss the opportunity of making a square issue with them by taking up the gantlet which they have thrown down."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, New York.

The Blue Law the Republican Creed.—"We have a clear-cut issue for this year's campaign. It is the issue of personal liberty against Puritanical interference, of home rule against outside dominance.

"Mr. Platt had planned that his convention should dodge the blue-law question. Mr. Miller forced the convention to plant itself squarely upon the blue laws as its creed.

"The Republican Party of New York now stands pledged by unanimous vote of its convention not only to enforce the Sunday law in Rooseveltian fashion, but to maintain and perpetuate it. It no longer pretends, as Roosevelt did, that enforcement was the shortest road to repeal. It declares that if Republicans win there shall be no repeal, no relaxation, and no modification. . . .

"Upon the issue thus forced the Democracy can well afford to appeal to the people. It is the issue of personal liberty against intolerance; the issue of home rule against rule from the outside; the issue of self-government against the assumption of a right to govern by a power not concerned with the matter in question."—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

Local Option the Natural Alternative.—"Mr. Miller's resolution is a mere declaration of sentiment and includes no statement of legislative policy, but it will, nevertheless, have a distinct influence on the course of legislation, should the Republicans control the Legislature. The country members would regard it as a 'mandate' to resist any change in the present law, and the city members, who undoubtedly would desire a change, would find it a probably insuperable obstacle in their way. . . .

"The action of the Republican convention clears the way for

intelligent action by the Democratic convention on this important subject. The natural alternative to the 'enforcement of the Sunday laws' is Local Option. That presents the choice between a just and reasonable law which can be executed or an unreasonable law which will be evaded either through weak acquiescence or corruption."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

The New York Republicans Should Come Out for "Local Option."—"We believe that the question now agitating this first of American cities—namely, the excise question—should be submitted to the vote of its people, and that the decision of the majority, whatever it may be, shall prevail. And as a means to this end we hold that the Republican Party of the city and county should in its coming convention, when it will formulate a platform and nominate candidates for all the offices to be filled, provide, in so far as it may do so, the machinery of legislation that will bring about the settlement of the question that is in such bitter controversy.

"The Republican Party of to-day is not responsible for the existing law. It was reenacted by a Democratic legislature and signed by a Democratic governor. It was made the instrumentality of the vilest blackmail by the managers of the same political party. It never was enforced by that party except for partizan purposes. It is enforced now by a non-partizan municipal administration elected, among other things, for the purpose of enforcing it.

"The question is, 'Shall this law stand? Shall it be amended on lines supposed to be more in accord with the tendencies and demands of the time?'

"Let the people decide it. Let us have Local Option. The Republican Party should take the initiative in solving the problem."—*The Recorder (Rep.)*, New York.

"The manner in which this party has misused its success has made further support by Germans entirely improbable, and the action of the convention has made cooperation with the party simply impossible. . . . The Democratic convention will additionally clear up the situation by identifying the Democracy with greater tolerance as regards the Sunday question. The position of the two parties on this point is determined by their respective principles, which have never been more sharply defined. The Republican Party is for paternalism; the Democracy is the party of individualism."—*The Staats-Zeitung (Ind.)*, New York.

"While we do not accept the saloon as the leading issue in the State campaign, we, nevertheless, accept it as a vital question in this metropolis; and as its regulations affect the material and moral welfare of this city, it must proportionately affect every city in the State. The issue is not one of 'personal liberty,' as Senator Hill has declared, but of the enforcement or non-enforcement of existing law."—*The Mail and Express (Rep.)*, New York.

"It is to be regretted that the convention failed to declare itself on the excise question in its relation to the cities of the State. The avoidance of this important issue is due to the indifference of the country members, who can not appreciate how vitally the question affects the urban population. Outside of New York city there is hardly a feint of enforcing the Sunday law, neither is it likely to be enforced in New York with its present rigor after this spasm of reform has passed by."—*The Telegram (Rep.)*, Troy.

"What does it mean? Has the Republican Party really taken up the fight, in good faith, against the ginmills and in favor of the Sunday laws and morality? Not one bit of it. . . . Even granting that Warner Miller was sincere and honest and that his plank means all it seems to mean, the fate of the Sunday laws rests upon the



"WHICH WAY DOES THE WIND BLOW?"
—*The Herald, New York.*

legislative candidates, upon their position and their interpretation; and Edward Lauterbach, Platt's right-hand man, whom since the convention Platt has commended, saying he is 'making no mistakes these days,' boldly declares that the plank leaves each legislative candidate free to advocate and vote for a change in the law itself, while favoring its 'maintenance' so long as it is on the statute books! Can any dependence, then, be placed on that excise plank? Can the fate of the Sunday laws be consigned to these sneaking, double-faced politicians, or to their legislative dummies?"—*The Voice (Proh.)*, New York.

"The great question hereabouts to-day is, of course: Will the Republican canvass for this fall's election be stronger or weaker for the adoption of the Sunday plank? . . . Our judgment is that it will help rather than hurt. That by no means points to a Republican victory, but to a relief of the G. O. P. of New York from the otherwise inevitable and inevitably fatal charge that they dare not speak their minds when challenged by a situation that imperatively demanded an answer."—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

"The convention went beyond the platform committee and gave expression to the popular sentiment in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday law. In this instance popular sentiment was stronger than the timidity and conservatism of platform-makers. The resolution on the subject is worthy the respect of every law-abiding citizen. It is not illiberal, but it is a reflection of the strong feeling throughout the State that laws upon the statute-book are made to be enforced, not ignored."—*The Post (Rep.)*, Syracuse.

"The manhood of the cities, which are both the custodians and the centers of civilization, has rarely been challenged with agreeable results to those who have challenged it. The right of New York and of other cities to control their own concerns has rarely been denied with success. There should be an arousal of sanity, honesty, courage, and fair play that should overwhelm this candidly brutal bellowing of despotism and intolerance by the Republican convention."—*The Eagle (Dem.)*, Brooklyn.

"The Republican Party will gain no credit for its fine phrases among those of strict views unless it extends Rooseveltism throughout the State. The State convention recommends the course and it remains to be seen whether its command will be obeyed. If it has the courage of its professions, it will spread Rooseveltism everywhere. If it does not inaugurate Rooseveltism everywhere it will be faithless to its promises and will be scourged with the penalties due to a hypocritical party."—*The Gazette (Dem.)*, Elmira.

"We are still the party of moral ideas. All the influence of the boss could not hold back a convention of representative Republicans from vindicating their own manhood and proving their right to be trusted by the people who sent them to voice the conscience and the courage of Republicanism. The genius, the inspiration, the vital spirit of all the Republican Party has been and forever must be sprung into life at Warner Miller's trumpet-call."—*The State (Rep.)*, Albany.

Desertions of the Free-Silver Movement.—A number of prominent free-silver advocates have lately joined the "sound-money" ranks. Governor O'Ferral, of Virginia, and Senator Mills, of Texas, once prominent in the anti-gold standard movement, have come out against free coinage, the latter denouncing it as "a gigantic scheme to enrich one half of the community by despoiling the other half." Congressman Newlands, chairman of the executive committee of the National Silver Party, is reported to have expressed himself as follows: "I recognize the fact that if business continues to improve, and it turns out that the improvement is permanent, the silver issue is dead. There is no doubt that business is much brisker than it has been, and that the outlook is encouraging for its continuance." Senator Pepper believes that there is no doubt now that both the Democrats and Republicans will declare against free silver in their national platforms, and urges the free-silver people to join the Populists. Even in some Populist State conventions it has been difficult to procure a reaffirmation of a free-silver plank. *The Chicago Times-Herald* (Ind.) regards these developments as extremely significant and draws the conclusion that "the free-coinage theory can have no serious hold upon the popular mind except in times of panic and industrial depression."

SCARCITY OF SKILLED WORKMEN.

IN view of the lack of employment which, even in "good times," compels thousands of workmen to lead a life of enforced idleness, and of the attempts made in several States to provide this "army of the unemployed" with work and wages, it is surprising to learn, on the authority of *The Iron Age*, that the increasing activity in the iron and steel trades is developing a scarcity of skilled workmen, and that the supply of fit men is steadily growing smaller. In some branches of these trades, we are told, considerable uneasiness is now felt over the outlook for the future, and this is especially the case in those lines in which a long apprenticeship is required. Regarding the causes of this scarcity, *The Iron Age* says:

"This is one of the inevitable effects of a protracted season of dulness in a trade. Good men are the least disposed to remain unemployed for any length of time. Preferring to continue in the occupation for which they are specially fitted by reason of their training, they will perhaps await for a reasonable period the resumption of business in the establishment in which they were employed, but when day after day passes with no sign of starting they turn their attention in some other direction and accept the best chance offered. Some take such money as they have saved and embark in business for themselves. In a few months after a concern closes down its organization is scattered to the four quarters, and the same men can not possibly be collected. A large percentage of them has drifted into other trades and either will not or can not return to their old occupations. It might be supposed that the introduction of so much labor-saving machinery in iron and steel works, which has been a conspicuous feature in recent technical progress, would go far toward throwing on the labor market an over-supply of workmen, but these changes after all have not been so far-reaching as the plaints of labor leaders would have us believe. Like all other movements in the direction of progress their effect has been temporary, and the displaced workmen have evidently found other occupations. The question can be pertinently asked, If old methods were still in vogue in our great iron and steel works, how could a sufficient force of skilled workmen be obtained? It now appears to be absolutely necessary to devise further means of conducting manufacturing operations by labor-saving machinery if the supply of workmen can not in some way be augmented."

Not only are skilled workmen scarce, but it seems that there is an absolute dearth of qualified men to direct departments in manufacturing establishments. *The Iron Age* says:

"Our mechanical progress appears to be developing at a rate of speed out of proportion to the conventional methods of preparing men to fill the exacting duties now required of them. Within the past few years new industries have grown at a marvelous rate which have made heavy drafts on the ranks of those who either were or were apparently destined to become leaders in the older industries. Opportunities for more rapid advancement or for better financial returns have been seen in the electrical business, in the tin-plate trade, or in the manufacture of bicycles or some other comparatively new line. Again, the growth of old works has advanced men of ability in department work to positions of more general supervision, and vacancies have thus been created which are hard to fill. Some of our largest manufacturing companies, who from their position would appear to be well equipped with a technical and practical staff of the most ample proportions, are constantly on the lookout for men of ability and practical and scientific knowledge to fill positions of the character above indicated. Of the mediocre or unskilled we shall probably have no lack, even if a much greater condition of activity should be favored the iron trade. The tide of immigration is again turning toward our shores, attracted by the reports of improving business. But the highest grade of workmen can not be recruited from that source. It must essentially be a home product, trained in American methods, dominated by American ideas, and gifted with American ambition."

Discussing the facts brought out by *The Iron Age*, *The New York Evening Post* declares that the situation can not be adequately explained by temporary dislocations of labor, but must

be referred to more permanent and general causes. It expresses its own view as follows:

"In the light of such confessions the old proverb, 'There is always room at the top,' might be reversed into 'There is no room at the bottom;' and this, indeed, is the commercial situation to-day: there is but little room for the incompetent, the ignorant, or the lazy, in the ranks of those employed by our large corporations. We have no lack of unskilled laborers, but, unless all industrial signs fail, these must take a place in our civilization even lower than hitherto.

"This demand for better knowledge and greater skill is one which is common to all trades and professions. The poorly equipped physician or lawyer is less and less in request. In conducting large enterprises the capable manager finds his services more and more in demand and commanding higher rewards. In this compulsory advance toward greater excellence, education plays an important part. The Pennsylvania Railroad has long held to the policy of requiring the young men entering its mechanical departments to have some technical training, both in theory and practise. The technical colleges supply a part of this requirement, while not a few men, particularly in the newer sciences like applied electricity, are pioneer discoverers by right of research and study. Everywhere it is the same; the professional or business man, as well as the employee, to succeed in modern commercial strife must have all the resources which knowledge and training can give him. . . . The dearth of qualified experts and the scarcity of skilled workmen in the iron and steel trades are indications at once of the new demand for more efficient laborers and of the opportunities thus offered to the deserving."

IN DEFENSE OF THE NEGRO.

SOMETHING of a sensation seems to have been caused by the indictments of the Southern negro which we lately reprinted (August 31) under the caption, "The Negro in American Politics," from *The Globe Quarterly Review*. Southern and Northern papers have commented in very lively fashion on the articles of Messrs. Didier and Thorne, and the general verdict appears to be that they have gone too far and made sweeping charges which the facts hardly warrant. *The Bee*, the Washington organ of the negroes, republished our abstract of the articles and invited its readers to freely reply to it in its columns. In an editorial *The Bee* said:

"If there ever was an article filled with venom, spite, hatred, and lies, it is this article.

"Notwithstanding what the negro has done for the Southern people during the darkest hours of the late rebellion, they are characterized in this article as being worthless, thieves, liars, immoral, etc.

"It is said that it is natural for the negro to steal, lie, and do other crimes that white people will not do. You may search this world through, and you will not find a more honest, patriotic, loyal, and moral class of people than the despised negro.

"The negro has protected the white people when there was treachery among themselves; the negro was loyal and patriotic to the Southern Confederate and his white mistress when she was afraid to claim what was her own.

"As a soldier the negro was considered the bravest on the field of battle. This is not sentiment, but plain facts which only the demagog will attempt to deny.

"The writer of the article makes wholesale charges, but he has not established one truth by facts or evidence."

The Baltimore Sun deplores the "extremely violent talk" of the anti-negro writers and expresses its confidence that it finds no echo among Southern whites generally. It goes on to say:

"Among the negroes, as among the white race, there are good and bad. While in slavery, the negro advanced from the condition of wild and brutal heathen savagery to a comparatively high degree of civilization, and all became professing Christians. Since the emancipation they have continued to advance, and in consequence of the provisions which the white people of the South have made for their education a large proportion of the genera-

tion which has grown up in freedom has acquired the art of reading. Some have accumulated property, but not so large a number as had been expected. Mr. Didier considers that the negro in current Southern fiction is a far more amiable personage than he is in real life. He looks forward to the time when, if the present and past rate of increase is maintained, the black population of the South will reach seventy millions, which would be in the next fifty or sixty years. It is useless to indulge in these speculations. Time is a great physician, and usually brings his remedies along with the diseases, and in the mean time Providence continues to rule over the affairs of nations."

Referring to Mr. Thorne's statement that the negro "must be reenslaved or driven from the land" in the interest of Southern progress, *The Richmond Times*, after dwelling on the significance of such confessions from a former abolitionist, says:

"We will do neither. We will go on with that conservative, just course in life that is characteristic of our people, and we will work through the unnecessary and cruel embarrassments that the officious abolitionists have put us under, as reasonable, just men work themselves out of all difficult situations. We will neither shoot the negro nor reenslave him, but we will deal with him fairly and humanely in all things, and after a while he will learn that his true friend is the white man, near whom he lives, and he will sever his alliance with his supposed Northern friends, who can see nothing better to do with him than to shoot or reenslave him.

"How the negro has been so long humbugged by these people is amazing to us. They despise him; when he goes among them they treat him as if were a dog, and they have no use for him whatever except to get his vote to enable them to secure control of the United States Government to use it as a means of oppressing the great body of the American people for the benefit of a few. The negro's real friend is the white people among whom he lives. These have been reared with him; they know him, they like him in his way, they treat him justly, and they want to see him improve his condition."

Judge Albion W. Tourgee, one of the staunchest friends of the negro, replies vigorously in his paper, *The Basis*, to the charges of Messrs. Didier and Thorne. With reference to the former's accusation that the negro is a habitual liar and thief, Judge Tourgee says:

"Considering the fact that Southern white Christian civilization had absolute control of the American negro for two hundred and fifty years, that there is nearly as much white as colored blood in his veins, and that it gave as an excuse for its acts the need of Christianizing and civilizing the blacks, this indictment of the result should be taken as conclusive evidence of the worthlessness of Southern methods, and a serious imputation of Southern Christianity. But why should not the colored man be all these things that are charged against him? He was reared in falsehood, injustice, amid violence, debauchery, and lust for two centuries and a half. He was not permitted to marry, but forbidden by law; he was not permitted to learn to read or write, to have any business training, to own anything at all or defend himself or his offspring.

"If the indictment is true, which it is not, the present condition is simply the fruit of that broadcast seeding of inexpressible iniquity, slavery."

In reply to Mr. Thorne, Judge Tourgee writes as follows:

"If he had been an abolitionist he should have learned that freedom was not the end of slavery's evils, but only of the form of society under which they flourished. The American negro when emancipated was just what Southern white civilization made him, and every dab of color in the lines Mr. Thorne draws merely splashes the face of the civilization he is striving to whitewash.

"It is amusing to see the equanimity with which Mr. Thorne attributes the condition of the South to-day to the negro, and what he deems a heaven-horrible fact, that 'he will not work.' He seems to forget that there are twice as many white as colored people at the South.

"Why in heaven's name do they not work? Talk about loafers! There are twice as many white as colored loafers at the South and twice as many colored as white men working in her cotton-

fields to-day. If the negro will not work, which is not true, he has the example of the white men of the South to justify him in his idleness—an example set by high and low, rich and poor, with commendable zeal every day in the year for three hundred years!"

On this question of "work" *The Philadelphia North American* writes:

"Has it never occurred to Mr. Thorne that there are white people in the South who might well lend an ear to heaven's call for workers? Has he never reflected that it is the whites of the South who are lazy, and not the negroes alone? Whatever work has been done there has been done by the negroes, either as bound or free, and the statistics indubitably prove that the South is industrially to-day far ahead of its best estate as a slave area. It raises more cotton, more rice, more corn, and more of all things possible to it than ever before, and is growing every year."

"A libel upon a race" is what *The St. Paul Dispatch* calls the charge of habitual laziness made against the negro. It says:

"It was the negro, who, during the war, staid at home in thousands of instances and raised corn and cotton for his master who was in the army fighting the negro's friends of the North. It was the negro who without a known instance of violence voluntarily staid on the plantations and fed and protected the white women and children of the South, and had he been the worthless human brute that this modern Solomon pictures, he would have made the fields of that beautiful land run red with the blood of his revenge. If the negro will not work, except under the lash, why is it that from year to year the cotton crop of that region has been increasing by millions of bales, and when the cotton crop of 1894 exceeded by far that of any year when the negro was forced to raise it under the lash of the slave-driver? Why, if the negro of the South is a mere worthless loafer, is it that cotton mills are increasing in that section with such wonderful rapidity, where his labor, in skilled form, is almost wholly employed in their operation? Thousands of small farms have been allotted to the former slaves and their descendants, and hundreds and thousands of them, by their own industry, are prosperous and independent. Why is it that the white man of that section opposes the migration of the negro and prefers him to any other kind of field labor? It is because he is docile, reliable, and industrious under fair and decent treatment, and not disposed to riotous and disorderly conduct."

Revival of the Curfew.—In many of the smaller towns in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other Northwestern States ordinances have been adopted which provide for the tapping of the town fire-bells at 9 o'clock every night and forbid boys and girls under sixteen to remain on the street after that hour without adult escorts. The welfare of the children and the peace and order of the communities are believed to demand this revival of the medieval custom. A number of newspapers criticize the ordinances as inconsonant with American civilization and freedom, but they have also found many defenders. Thus *The Chicago Journal* says: "The desire of preventing children from running on the streets when they should be in bed has taken the shape of a general movement toward the passage and enforcement of what are termed curfew ordinances. . . . There can be no doubt that the idea is an excellent one, and deserves to spread and grow. The medieval 'cover-fire' bell which protected William the Conqueror's subjects from midnight conflagrations and from marauders in the unlighted streets is still capable of wise use in the era of fire departments and electric lights. To teach children orderly and regular habits and to keep them away from the bad associations of the streets after dark is a worthy object for an ordinance. It is a pity the idea is not practicable for the large cities." *The Burlington Hawkeye*, speaking of the larger cities in which primitive measures are impracticable, says: "If not the curfew, then some other means should be provided to prevent the children of thoughtless parents to roam about the streets, bent on mischief, when they ought to be at home. Surely, to teach children orderly and regular habits and to keep them away from the evil associations of the streets after dark is a worthy object for municipal lawmakers."

THE Brooklyn trolley cars have increased their speed, and the ignorance of half the world as to how the other half lives is denser than ever.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

IS THE BICYCLE INJURIOUS TO WOMEN?

AMERICAN physicians are generally in favor of bicycle-riding for women, if not carried to excess, but Dr. Forbes Winslow, the famous London specialist in nervous diseases, who has attended the Medico-Legal Convention recently held in New York, is radically at variance with the popular view. He utterly condemns the bicycle as an exercise for women, and says:

"It is dangerous to health and injurious to morals. I even more strongly condemn its use for the sake of future generations. Horseback-riding produces in women substantially the same disastrous results and temptations as bicycling. Both produce such conditions as lead to abnormal appetites and desires. . . . I have no hesitation in condemning for women all those amusements or occupations which tend to take them from the nursery. That is where woman properly belongs, and any effort on her part to avoid that position, or any participation in pastimes that are of a nature to unfit her for that sphere, are such as must lead to perversion. I am in favor of women taking exercise sufficient both for the mind and body, so that the healthful mind may be in the sound body; but I favor no exercise for women or for men which creates an abnormal amount of excitement which they are not able to bear."

It is held by Dr. Winslow's critics that his sweeping disapproval of many other things besides the bicycle indicates a bias which detracts from the scientific value of his expert testimony regarding the hygienic value of certain kinds of exercise for women. *The New York Home Journal* observes:

"I will be found in almost every instance that the physician who regards bicycling as physically injurious to women entertains old-fashioned views regarding woman's sphere, which gives rise to strong suspicion that in professionally condemning the exercise the wish is father to the thought. Dr. Winslow's case is no exception. In the same interview he made this last-century declaration: 'I have no hesitation in condemning for women all those amusements or occupations which tend to take them from the nursery.' A moment's consideration is sufficient to enable one to appreciate the retrogressive journey upon which the adoption of such counsel would start us. Obviously the theater and the opera would disappear at once, to say nothing of the ball-room, the watering-place, and the majority of social functions. Any man who should undertake such a revolution would thereby set himself a huger task than that attempted by Mrs. Partington when she confronted the Atlantic with her broom. Dr. Winslow's campaign against bicycling is as futile and as mad as Max Nordau's against 'degeneration.'"

The Boston Transcript also thinks that prejudice has blinded Dr. Winslow to the real facts of the situation. It says:

"He means well, poor thing, but he is standing in his own shadow, as if during an eclipse of the moon, and he fancies that the weird shadows thrown on the grass by his frantic gestures are hobgoblins that threaten the future generations. He would be amusing if he were not so pitiful. He says some very unpleasant things about the effect of over-exercise upon women. It is no worse than upon men, of course. Too much of a good thing is a bane, not a boon to anybody. But the eminent Londoner, after declaring how sinful and abnormal, and horrid and abominable will be all the sons and daughters of bicycling mothers of the present or far future, placidly declares his adherence to the good old Turk theory, so ably demonstrated by its leader and most prominent modern adherent, his majesty the Sultan at Constantinople. . . . Of course, the unspeakable Turk says openly 'in the harem,' instead of 'in the nursery.' They gloss over things more in London. But even babies are not kept 'in the nursery' any more than is necessary by modern mothers who know the value of their olive branches sprouting and growing in the sunshine. To be sure, young America begins its wheeling in perambulators, but it very soon gets on its own legs, and on its own velocipedes and bicycles."

"ARE you going to support your party in its new platform?" asked the anxious inquirer.

"I support my party?" said the professional politician. "My dear sir, you have gotten things mixed. What I expect is for my party to support me, as it has done for years."—*The Star, Washington.*

SHOULD PHYSICIANS HASTEN DEATH?

IN the course of an interesting discussion on suicide before the Medico-Legal Society, which has recently held its first national congress in this city, Mr. Albert Bach, a lawyer and the vice-president of the Society, took the ground that not only has a man the right to kill himself, but that the physician has the moral right to administer drugs to end the agony of a patient whose recovery is absolutely impossible. "I may add," he said, "that I know that physicians do so end life." *The Sun*, in commenting upon this "startling statement," challenged Mr. Bach to prove it and to give the public fuller information on the subject. For its own part *The Sun* declined to believe "the accusation publicly made" by Mr. Bach, and called upon the medical profession to enter an indignant protest against it. In a letter written to *The Sun* in reply to its criticisms, Mr. Bach, reaffirming his statement, said:

"I do not retract anything said by me at the Congress. I certainly did there state, and here repeat, that in my opinion a physician has the moral right to end human or brute life by administering drugs, under the circumstances above set forth; and that *I know that physicians do so end life*. I consider a physician only humane who relieves one of a positively ascertained fatal and torturing physical malady or condition by administering drugs that will end life painlessly."

Upon this letter, *The Sun* commented as follows:

"The opinions of Mr. Bach upon questions in morality and in law are undeserving of notice; but the allegation made by him, as vice-president of the Medico-Legal Society, that he 'knows' that physicians wilfully put an end to the life of patients by the administration of poisonous drugs, as a means of relief from suffering, is surely worthy of the prompt attention of the medical faculty and the officers of the law. It is hard to understand why he was not called to account by some of the members of the Congress. If his allegation were believed, it would alarm the community."

"We requested Mr. Bach to furnish us with some specific information upon the subject about which he spoke so glibly when before the Congress. Instead of doing that, he has offered us an argument in support of his opinion that it is morally right to perpetrate a statutory crime!"

"We desire him to send us the names of some of the felons whom he says he knows. He has publicly made a disquieting charge, the truth of which he declared to be within his own knowledge. He can not escape from the responsibility which he has thus taken upon himself."

"We feel sure that all honorable physicians will indignantly repel the cruel accusation which Mr. Bach, in his official capacity, has brought against the medical profession. It is a false and infamous accusation that any member of the profession would wilfully kill, by poison or otherwise, any one who may have entrusted his life to his professional care."

"What do the doctors say?" *The Sun* asked, and perhaps the following editorial from *The Medical Record*, one of the leading American medical organs, may be regarded as an answer:

"Mr. Bach is, of course, at liberty to hold what views he will as to the taking of human life, so long as he does not attempt to carry them out in practise; but he unwisely goes further and says, not only that physicians may end life in order to cut short suffering, but that he knows they do."

"That physicians give drugs to ease the agony of a dying person is true, for it is part of their mission to relieve pain and to rob death of its terrors, as far as they may, when they can not avert it. But to argue from this that the physician kills his patient in order to relieve his sufferings, betrays a curious lack of reasoning power or a wilful abuse of it. To promote euthanasia is the right and the duty of the physician; to take the life of a dying man or to hasten his dissolution by the administration of drugs is no more justifiable in the physician than would be the ending of the patient's life by the stiletto or the pistol, or than poisoning is at the hands of some expectant heir or avowed enemy."

"If Mr. Bach knows of any specific instances of the killing of

patients he should give them, but he has no right to libel an entire profession and to misconstrue an act of mercy into what would be accounted a crime by all but those of his own way of thinking."

The Chicago Times-Herald, referring to this controversy, says:

"It may be conceded that in a few cases, such as acute mania or hydrophobia, where the patient is suffering from a pitiless malady without hope of relief short of death, the physician has taken the responsibility of ending the agony by administering an overdose of opiates. It is well known that during the war surgeons sometimes gave the *coup de grace* to tortured victims of battle. But what a responsibility these well-intending practitioners take! What an unholy function to gain the name of philanthropy or science!"

"If the practise is common or if physicians generally approve of it they keep knowledge and approval to themselves. Their offense is murder under all laws, human and divine. The sanctity of life is paramount to every other consideration, and it would be indeed deplorable if the right to slay and fear not should be delegated to any class of men, either by law or by common consent."

CAN THE SUPREME COURT NULLIFY AN ACT OF CONGRESS?

EX-GOVERNOR SYLVESTER PENNOYER, of Oregon, accuses the United States Supreme Court of having illegally and deliberately "usurped the legislative prerogative of declaring what the laws shall not be" and of having erected a judicial oligarchy in place of our constitutionally established form of government. This charge is explicitly made in a review of the court's decision in the income-tax case which the ex-governor contributes to the current *American Law Review*. The court's action he denounces as "nullification pure and simple" and as an interference for which there is no shadow of a warrant. He says:

"If the Supreme Court has a right to declare a law of Congress void for lack of conformity to the Constitution, it obtains it outside of that instrument itself; for in no single one of its provisions is there any warrant for it, either expressed or implied."

"Legislative power was given to Congress, executive power was given to the President, and judicial power was given to the Supreme Court; and as the laying of taxes was a legislative power, the President had no right to interfere, except by the veto expressly given to him, and the court had no right at all to interfere, because no veto was conferred upon it in the matter by that instrument."

"It is, however, the assumption of the court, that the question as to whether a law is constitutional or not is a judicial one, and that, therefore, of course, it has cognizance. This assumption is faulty, and therefore the conclusion is unsound. The declaration of what the law shall be is most unmistakably a legislative prerogative, and the court has no authority whatever to amend, modify, or annul the law, as so to do is to exercise legislative and not judicial power. All legislative power was given to Congress, including the right to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises. To declare, therefore, what taxes shall or shall not be laid, in the very language of the Constitution itself, is a legislative power, and belongs exclusively to Congress. The assumption of the court that it can interfere with the exclusive constitutional prerogative of Congress to lay taxes, because in the opinion of a majority of its members Congress had not strictly complied



EX-GOVERNOR PENNOYER.

with the requirements of the Constitution, has no more warrant in that instrument itself than would the assumption of Congress have, that it had a right to interfere with the decisions of the court in cases where a majority of Congress might deem that the court had disregarded the Constitution."

According to ex-Governor Pennoyer, the Supreme Court has no other prerogative than that of interpreting laws and ascertaining their intent, and the power to annul legislation is pure usurpation which the other departments of the Government ought never to have tolerated. Arguing in favor of this view, he writes:

"In order to ascertain whether the framers of the Constitution ever intended that the Supreme Court should have the right to negative laws of Congress, it is proper that the records of their deliberations should be consulted. The discussion in regard to the Federal judiciary and its powers was quite limited. On the 26th of July, 1787, certain resolutions embodying the views of the convention which framed the Federal Constitution were submitted to a committee of five for the purpose of reporting a constitution. The sixteenth resolve was as follows: 'Resolved, that the jurisdiction of the national judiciary shall extend to cases arising under laws passed by the general legislature, and to such other questions as involve the national peace and harmony.' On August 6th the committee reported a draft of the Constitution. Section 3 of Article 9 read as follows: 'The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend to all cases arising under the laws of the United States,' etc. When motion was made in convention to insert the words, 'the Constitution,' objection was raised, because it was thought 'it was going too far to extend the jurisdiction of the courts generally to cases arising under the Constitution, and that it ought to be limited to cases of a judiciary nature.' The motion was agreed to *nem. con.*, 'it being generally understood that the jurisdiction given was constructively limited to cases of a judiciary nature.' The leading men of that convention were common-law lawyers, and when it was generally understood that 'the jurisdiction given was constructively limited to cases of judiciary nature,' it is beyond a question that the jurisdiction referred to was the 'jurisdiction' of the common law. At that time no common-law court in all Christendom considered its jurisdiction broad enough to nullify the law of the legislature."

Ex-Governor Pennoyer recalls a case decided in 1831, in which the Supreme Court ordered the release of missionaries who had been sentenced to imprisonment under Georgia laws, on the ground that a certain treaty of the United States was paramount to State laws, and found itself powerless to enforce its mandate owing to the opposition of President Jackson, who disagreed with the decision and said: "John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it." President Cleveland, he thinks, would have been justified in disregarding the income-tax decision and ordering the due execution of the law. In conclusion ex-Governor Pennoyer says:

"It is indeed most wonderful how error, once enthroned, will oftentimes perpetuate its sway, even in the very sunlight of truth. The Government erected by our fathers in 1787 under the Constitution comprised three distinct departments, each independent within its sphere. Ever since 1803, when the Supreme Court assumed the right to supervise the laws of Congress, in which assumption, except in the one case above noted, the other departments of Government have acquiesced, we have had a substituted Government, under which Congress has abrogated the exclusive prerogative of making laws conferred upon it by the Constitution. We have, during this time, been living under a Government not based upon the Federal Constitution, but under one created by the plausible sophistries of John Marshall. The Supreme Court has not contented itself with its undisputed judicial prerogative, of interpreting the laws of Congress, which may be ambiguous, for the sole purpose of ascertaining its intent and enforcing it, but it has usurped the legislative prerogative of declaring what the laws shall not be. Our constitutional Government has been supplanted by a judicial oligarchy. The time has now arrived when the Government should be restored to its constitutional basis. The duty is plain and the road is clear. If Congress, at its next session, would impeach the nullifying judges for the usurpation of legislative power, remove them from office, and instruct the President to enforce the collection of the

income-tax, the Supreme Court of the United States would never hereafter presume to trench upon the exclusive power of Congress; and thus the Government, as created by our fathers, would be restored with all of its faultless outlines and harmonious proportions."

Exclusion of Japanese Labor.—There is a movement in California in favor of a national law excluding Japanese laborers from the United States. It is claimed that the Japanese are as dangerous to the whites as the Chinese, since they offer to sell their labor at forty or fifty cents a day. *The Fresno Republican* says in support of this movement: "We believe it to be incontrovertible that if white men are to compete with labor which offers itself for three dollars a week they can only do so by being reduced to that level of degradation which a three-dollar-a-week income involves. Shall they be thus reduced? This is the most serious phase of the Chinese-Japanese problem. Out this way we have but one answer to it; we do not propose that Caucasian labor shall be reduced to the Mongolian level." In the East there is vigorous opposition to this agitation. Thus *The New York Sun* says: "No more crazy, unnecessary, and insulting agitation was ever started by demagogues in America than that which is aimed at the comparatively few representatives of the Japanese race who are now on the Pacific coast. If the 'Yankees of the Orient' were manifestly an undesirable class of immigrants, there are hardly enough of them likely to leave their own country and come hither to warrant any serious apprehensions. The Japanese are going to be busy at home for many years to come. We believe that such as may come will prove to be a very desirable element of our population. Certainly no statesman in his senses is going to imperil the friendly and mutually profitable intercourse of the United States and Japan by advocating legislation calculated to terminate that intercourse just as it is beginning."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

YOU say you love me? We shall see!
When I behold you rise
And in convention work for me,
I'll read it in your "ayes."

—*The Recorder, New York.*

DONE CRAVIN': "I 'ave but one hobjection to you Yankees."

Deaf Ender: "Ha, old boy, out with it! What is it?"

Done Cravin': "Himpudence! Himpudence! Yer too bloody fast!"—*Plain Dealer, Cleveland.*

"WHICH," asked the unsophisticated young person—"which is the proper side of a horse for a lady to sit on?"

"Both," responded the severe lady with the short hair and seal-brown bloomers.—*The Enquirer, Cincinnati.*

WATTS: "How do you stand on the question of the annexation of Cuba?"

Potts: "Oh, I have only got as far as annexing all the Havana cigars I can get at."—*The Journal, Indianapolis.*

PATRIOTISM seems to consist to a certain extent of neglecting one's wife and family to yell for a man who will rob the State if he gets into office.—*The Globe, Atchison.*

SHE: "Can a woman join a labor-union?"

HE: Yes, by marrying a poor man."—*The Call, Philadelphia.*

THE surest way to keep the reserve at high-water mark is to lay a tax on bicycles and bloomers.—*The Advertiser, New York.*

GUEST: "What is that horrible noise in the room adjoining mine?"

Clerk: "Oh, that's a Republican harmony conference."—*The Herald, New York.*

THAT Saratoga convention, so far as it touched the excise question and its approval of Morton, might be said to have turned its back on the keg and indorsed the barrel.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

"I THOUGHT you said this horse you sold me was an intelligent, reliable animal."

"It is."

"Why, it tries to get over the fence every time it sees a girl in bloomers."
"Yes. That's what shows its intelligence."—*The Star, Washington.*



AFTER THE YACHT RACE.

—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

LETTERS AND ART.

STEVENSON'S FABLES.

SOME of the late Mr. Stevenson's fables, which have only recently appeared, are thought by *The Spectator* to be more remarkable than any of his more elaborate compositions. This paper says that these fables are essentially modern in their structure and go to the very roots of the paradox which all the deeper modern thinkers find in human life, tho they do not pretend to give any solution of that paradox, but leave it where they find it. The writer says:

"Take, for example, the following, which is one of the shortest and one of the plainest, and which does not bury itself in as much mystery as many of the others, and has therefore much less of literary charm than those which are more complex in their structure. It concerns itself with the double tendency in modern thought to praise the natural selection of the strong from among the weak, and yet at the same time to praise equally, and perhaps rather more emphatically, the disposition to impose on the strong the special duty of helping the weak. Both tendencies can not, according to the drift of Mr. Stevenson's fable, be equally sacred, for they neutralize each other, and if you leave them to fight it out, it will end in the strong man making short work with the weak, not because he is weak, but because he is so ostentatiously inconsistent with himself in praising strength for itself, and yet praising it also for casting its shield over weakness—and so blowing hot and cold with the same breath:

"There was once a sick man in a burning house, to whom there entered a fireman. 'Do not save me,' said the sick man. 'Save those who are strong.' 'Will you kindly tell me why?' inquired the fireman, for he was a civil fellow. 'Nothing could possibly be fairer,' said the sick man. 'The strong should be preferred in all cases, because they are of more service in the world.' The fireman pondered a while, for he was a man of some philosophy. 'Granted,' said he at last, as a part of the roof fell in: 'but for the sake of conversation, what would you lay down as the proper service of the strong?' 'Nothing can possibly be easier,' returned the sick man: 'the proper service of the strong is to help the weak.' Again the fireman reflected, for there was nothing hasty about this excellent creature. 'I could forgive your being sick,' he said at last, as a portion of the wall fell out, 'but I can not bear your being such a fool.' And with that he heaved up his fireman's ax, for he was eminently just, and clove the sick man to the bed."

"It would be hard to put into more forcible language the paradox that the modern reason preaches one doctrine, and the modern conscience an exactly opposite doctrine, and that if you can not reconcile them the modern conscience will generally succumb, because its principle will seem to be an ostentatiously oracular condemnation of common-sense."

In regard to Mr. Stevenson's fables of pagan legend, *The Spectator* says that "a remnant of faith appears to survive the paradoxes of life in most of them," and that while not a few of them are too mystical for any clear interpretation at all, most of them bring out Mr. Stevenson's belief in a real difference between truth and falsehood—"in a real 'touchstone' which reduces falsehoods to their natural ugliness, and illuminates the severe outlines of unpalatable truth." The writer adds:

"And this was the characteristic feature of Mr. Stevenson's genius, that his mind was always full of the prolific doubts of the age, but nevertheless always disposed to admit that amidst all our doubts there is a triumphant residue of faith. In most skeptical ages the reverse has been true, the doubters have attributed the victory to doubt, and have looked with scorn on the credulity of faith. But our modern doubters, while steeped in the uncertainties with which the numberless host of difficulties and hesitations have filled them, generally lean to the side of faith. Even the agnostics are agnostics with a reserve; the newer criticism dwells as much on what it rescues from the wreck as on what has disappeared with it; the paradoxes of life are so painted as to show us how it is that 'the heavy and the weary weight of all this unintelligible world' is lightened, and not so as to overwhelm us beneath that crushing load. Mr. Stevenson does occasionally give us a purely cynical fable like 'The Yellow Paint' and 'The Penitent,' but all the fables into which he threw his genius are certainly meant to show that amidst all the paradoxes of life, the paradoxes which dupe us into illusion are less to be trusted than those which illustrate the victory of faith and hope. Mr. Stevenson's imagination was fuller of the light than of the darkness."

ENGLAND'S LITERARY CONQUEST OF FRANCE.

THE time may be coming when we shall no longer have a distinctive English, German, or French literature (except in so far as the language employed gives the distinction), but a universal republic of letters. In no country is this tendency toward "universalism" more marked than in France, where the most radical cosmopolites are searching all regions and all epochs in their effort to cover the whole world and to cease being distinctively French. To some this seems to be the death of French literature; or others its re-birth. M. Eugène Melchior de Vogüé suggests that it may be both. In a review of Texte's work on "Rousseau and the Origin of Literary Cosmopolitanism," in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (August), he traces the beginning of this literary movement and discusses its bearings and probable results. We translate parts of the review below, beginning with a passage where M. de Vogüé describes the self-satisfied provincialism of literature in France a century and a half ago just before the beginning of the movement, which was ushered in by what the author calls "the English [literary] conquest of France."

"In the palmy days of Louis XIV. no one even imagined that there was a focus of art and of thought among 'this crazy, tho stupid, northern people' [the English], as the Jesuit Coulon called them. The seditious movements of Cromwell against the king's majesty inspired no other feeling than horror. When the Grand Monarch had the curiosity to ask about the writers and savants of England, his ambassador spoke vaguely of a man named Miltonius, who had made himself more infamous by his dangerous writings than the executioners and assassins of their prince.' Forgetful of what she had so recently owed to Spain and Italy, the France of Boileau was of the opinion that beyond her frontiers, and above all on their northern side, the rest of the world did not think correctly. It was the happy belief of a China; of an admirable China, and one well equipped to establish its superiority, but as naïve as the real China in its prejudice against the universal barbarism of everything that was not her own. As in China, no rivals or masters were acknowledged except in the far past; ours slept in the tombs of Greece and Rome. The sole doubt that could enter the French mind was regarding the quarrel between the ancient and modern schools—very different from the future controversies on cosmopolitanism—a family quarrel between scholars and masters whose sole heirs we evidently were."

The first recognition of foreign literature came through the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which sent many of the best intellects of France into exile in England, and gave them an acquaintance with the literature of their adopted land—an acquaintance that they soon transmitted to the mother-country. France was ere long enthusiastic about English literature, especially about English romance. Says M. de Vogüé:

"It was Robinson [Crusoe], the marvelous book that is all England; an audacious individual nourished on the Bible, conquering an empire on the sea, and fashioning it always toward positive results; Robinson, who explains, in himself alone, the formation of the United States by the castaways of his race, thrown on the shores of the New World with but one guide—their Bible, and one instrument for recreating a civilization—their English will-power."

But this victory of alien letters was not to be gained without a struggle. It was bitter while it lasted, but cosmopolitanism was the victor, thanks to one man, Jean Jacques Rousseau. Rousseau began at once to introduce into his own works the fresh blood of English romance, and since his day foreign influence has always been welcome in France.

What are we to see in this literary revolution? M. de Vogüé calls it a second conquest of Rome by the barbarians. Once the northern tribes had taken the city of empire, but it was a physical conquest; in the intellectual sphere they were the conquered, she the victor. Now, a thousand years later, Latin influence in literature is at last overthrown in its chief seat, or at least pro-

foundly modified, by northern influence. This influence is regarded by most authorities as Germanic or Teutonic, but M. de Vogüé saves his French pride by considering it as Celtic at bottom. In closing, the author speaks as follows of the revolution begun by Rousseau:

"The literary protectionists reason, in the face of a fact of this nature, as the dangerous theologians who condemned Galileo. These thought that the church was menaced when a man came to them and said: 'Our little earth is no longer the center of creation; there are other worlds, the infinity of heaven is full of them.' If, to suppose the impossible, the church had persisted in the error of these timid canonists, if she had refused to extend her doctrine as the heavens became better known, she would have thereby lost her universality. The classicists said the same to the innovators: 'The France of Louis XIV. is the center of the world, which turns around our intellect; there is nothing beyond.' As there was something else there, and many other things, this intellect could keep its leadership only by hastening to acquire them and assimilate them. Can one imagine at the dawn of European romanticism, between Byron and Shelley, Goethe and Schiller, a French intellect represented before the world by Esménard and Lebrun-Pindare? Yet that would have been the case if the advice of Voltaire had been heeded; it would have made impossible a Chateaubriand, a Lamartine, a Hugo.

"It would be a still greater folly for us to believe that we can remain a center, immovable and self-sufficient, in this universe that our epoch has made so small and so well-filled, so ready for change, for communication, for acquisition of all sorts—in a word, so cosmopolitan. Much more than in the eighteenth century a perpetual effort of comprehension and assimilation is imposed on us, if we wish to keep our intellectual predominance. 'We will lose our own qualities without acquiring those of others,' some say. This is a confession of physiological debility. The day when we find that the stomach ceases to perform its nutritive functions, there is nothing to do but die. It is the dialog between the doctor and the patient: 'Build up your strength, take solid nutriment.' 'But my stomach can not digest, Doctor!' 'Then die,' says the doctor, who knows his man. And if we must die of consumption, it is of little matter whether it is in living by rule on the gruel of *La Dame Blanche* and the national vaudeville, or because of excess committed in going to hear Wagner, Ibsen, and the other 'barbarians.

"We do not want to die, and I can not close better than by quoting M. Texte's answer to Herder's assertion that the day of French literature is past: 'What is past is only, after three centuries of glory, a particular form of French intellect, one of the most beautiful that it has assumed, but one in which it has neither exhausted itself nor come to a total end.'—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Tennyson's Bearishness.—Mr. R. H. Sherard comes to the defense of Mr. Benson, who was recently attacked because he said that Tennyson was not a man of agreeable manners. Mr. Sherard declares that Mr. Benson only wrote what was true. He says, in *The Bookman*, that "like most men who have studied closely the human heart, Lord Tennyson was a misanthrope," and he then goes on to relate some personal reminiscences of his mother, who, as Miss Wordsworth, and with Mrs. (afterward Lady) Taylor, visited the Laureate at a house in Twickenham forty years ago: "The Taylors [Mr. Sherard relates] knew the Tennysons, and Mrs. Taylor had taken Miss Wordsworth to see the then new Laureate. The poet, who did not appear till he was sent for, came into the room, we are told, looking very gloomy, and only spoke in monosyllables. Mrs. Taylor rallied him on his moroseness. 'One would say, Mr. Tennyson,' she said, 'that you were not pleased to see us.' 'I don't think you would be pleased to see visitors,' cried Tennyson, 'if you hired *The Times* for an hour a day and the visitors just came during that hour.' When told by Mrs. Taylor that he never visited his friends, he replied, morosely, 'It's all very well for you to talk. You have only to order your horses to be put in and drive over here. When I come to see you I have to go to the expense of a cab or a railway ticket.' He afterward left the room. Of Miss Wordsworth the poet had taken no notice, and she was very much abashed. But Mrs. Tennyson, who had noticed what had taken place, went and sat by her, and spoke kindly. 'Mr. Tennyson was not well,' she said; 'he suffered from biliousness, and his manners that day meant nothing. She was sorry that she had come just that day, because when Tennyson was in good humor he was delightful.'"

A FURIOUS ASSAULT ON WAGNER.

FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE is one of the most aggressive modern thinkers. In philosophy, religion, ethics, and politics he is so revolutionary that many others than Dr. Nordau regard him as the prince of decadents. His doctrines have been denounced as highly immoral and his influence as absolutely pernicious. He has, of course, been bracketed with Wagner, Ibsen, Stirner, Zola, and other "degenerates." It is very curious, therefore, to find that Nietzsche is one of the most bitter antagonists of Wagnerian ideas in literature and music, and that, in his condemnation of Wagner's work, he applies the very epithets which are so generally used against himself. He declares (*Fortnightly Review*, September) Wagner to be immoral and dangerous. He describes him as a most typical decadent and degenerate, and laughs at his claims to superiority or genius. Wagner, he says, is a disease; he has made music morbid. Nietzsche continues as follows:

"Wagner's art is morbid. The problems which he brings upon the stage—nothing but problems of hysterics—the convulsiveness of his emotion, his over-excited sensibility, his taste, which always asked for stronger stimulants, his instability, which he disguised as principles, and, not least, the choice of his heroes and heroines regarded as physiological types (a gallery of morbid individuals!)—altogether these symptoms represent a picture of disease about which there can be no mistake. *Wagner est une névrose*. Nothing is perhaps better known at present, at any rate nothing is studied more than the Protean character of degeneracy, which here chrysalizes as art and artist. Our physicians and physiologists have in Wagner their most interesting case, at least a very complete case. Just because nothing is more modern than this entire morbidness, this decrepitude and over-excitability of the nervous mechanism, Wagner is the *modern artist par excellence*, the Cagliostro of modernism. In his art there is mixed, in the most seductive manner, the things at present most necessary for everybody—the three great stimulants of the exhausted, *brutality, artifice, and innocence* (idiocy).

"Wagner is a great disaster for music. He has divined in music the expedient for exciting fatigued nerves—he has thus made music morbid. He possesses no small inventive ability in the art of pricking up once more the most exhausted, and calling back to life those who are half-dead. He is the master of hypnotic passes, he upsets, like the bulls, the very strongest. The success of Wagner—his success on the nerves, and consequently on women—has made all the ambitious musical world disciples of his magical art. And not the ambitious only, the *shrewd* also. . . . At present money is only made by morbid music, our great theaters live by Wagner."

Discussing more particularly Wagner's musical style, Nietzsche passes judgment upon him as follows:

"Wagner was *not* a musician by instinct. He proved this himself by abandoning all lawfulness, and—to speak more definitely—all style in music, in order to make out of it what he required, a theatrical rhetoric, a means for expression, for strengthening attitudes, for suggestion, for the psychologically picturesque. Wagner might here pass for an inventor and an innovator of the first rank—he has immeasurably increased the speaking power of music; he is the Victor Hugo of music as a language. Provided always one grants that music may, under certain conditions, not be music, but speech, tool, or ancilla dramaturgica. Wagner's music, *not* taken under protection by the theatrical taste, a very tolerant taste, is simply bad music, perhaps the worst that has ever been made. When a musician can not count more than three he becomes 'dramatic,' he becomes 'Wagnerian.'

"Wagner has almost discovered what magic can be wrought with a music decomposed and reduced as it were to the elementary. His consciousness of it goes so far as to be disquieting, like his instinct for finding higher laws and style unnecessary. The elementary suffices—sound, movement, color, in short, the sensuality of music. Wagner never calculates as a musician from any kind of musical conscience; he wants effect, he wants nothing but effect. . . .

"Speaking plainly, Wagner does not give us enough to chew. His *recitativo*—little meat, somewhat more bone, and very much

sauce—has been christened by me '*Alla Genovese*,' wherewith I certainly do not mean to flatter the Genoese, but rather the old recitativo, the recitativo secco. As for the Wagnerian 'leading motive,' I lack all culinary intelligence for it. If I were pressed, I would perhaps assign to it the value of an ideal toothpick, as an occasion for dispensing with the *remainder* of the food."

RESTORATION OF THE PARTHENON.

IT now seems probable that what remains of the Parthenon at Athens will be preserved from further decay, and that eventually a complete restoration of the temple will be effected. The Greek Archeological Society, which is reported to have at least \$200,000 in its treasury, is now at work in arresting the disintegration of the ruins. We are told by Mr. David F. St. Clair, in *The Illustrated American*, that the task of preservation is a very great one—greater, perhaps, than the rebuilding of the temple, for the ruins, especially the architrave in the eastern as well as the western front, are apparently ready to fall to pieces at the slightest shock, and should these architraves go the ruins will have lost their chief grandeur; nothing but the beautiful columns would remain. Mr. St. Clair presents the following facts, which are interesting enough to repeat:

"The ruins are yellow as crocus from age, and since the new Pentelic marble is sugary white, the insertion of a new stone, they argue, would destroy all venerableness. But the real difficulty is not sentimental. It is how to take the ruins apart without destroying too much of them. Every good stone must be preserved, if possible, and the masonry is so complete that it was never meant to be disturbed. It has been suggested that the ruins be braced up with bronze rod ties and then let alone; but this would not arrest the disintegration that is steadily going on. New stones must be inserted and, if there is money enough, the broken columns will be replaced and a temporary roof put on.

"Three eminent archeologists and architects have been chosen to superintend the work of preservation of what is left of the great Phidias and Ictinus in this temple. They are Herr Durm of Germany, M. Magne of France, and F. G. Penrose, the famous Englishman who discovered the lines of the Parthenon some forty years ago. Mr. Penrose is the chief living authority on the principles of Greek architecture. He is now an old man, but without his personal supervision, it is doubtful whether this important work could be undertaken with absolute confidence. For many years after Mr. Penrose published his investigations the widest diversity of opinion was entertained among contemporary archeologists as to the lines of the Parthenon. Mr. Penrose discovered that there was not a straight line in the temple, but that it was a series of curves from foundation to comb of roof, and that these curves described complete parabolas. He found the steps at the center of the building three inches higher than at the ends, and the columns of the peristyle slightly sloping inward. He also found the proportions of the temple and reduced them to figures, and here was one of the chief secrets of its wonderful beauty. The Parthenon was not the largest of Greek temples, it being only 230 x 102 feet, the peristyle columns being twenty feet in height and six and one-half feet in diameter at the base, but the length, breadth, and depth were as nearly absolute in their harmony and completeness of proportion as has ever been conceived. Nowhere else has such complete sweetness of proportion been approached, and it is in this one essential quality that the Parthenon will always stand out alone in the supremacy of its beauty. Had the edifice been six feet longer, or two feet higher, or three feet wider, this harmony would have been spoiled. It has been asked if this complete harmony of proportion in this one building was not an accident, but it was, perhaps, no more so than the building itself, which was erected in the proudest days of Athens, when Pericles was in authority and when Phidias was invited to do his best."

MRS. HELEN CHOATE PRINCE, the author of "*Christine Rochefort*," was born about thirty-eight years ago, in Boston, Mass. She was educated at private schools in that city, but her literary taste was probably fostered by her parents. Her mother was the daughter of Rufus Choate, and was considered one of the most brilliant conversationalists in Boston. Mrs. Prince was married to the son of one of the city's best-known mayors, and has lived in France for the last few years. Her home is in picturesque Blois, where the scene of her story is laid.

THE BARRAS MEMOIRS AGAIN.

THE Barras Memoirs continue to draw the fire of indignant readers. In *The Cosmopolitan's* "World of Art and Letters" Professor Boyesen takes up the subject. His opening sentence, by the way, deserves enrolment among the best of epigrams; to wit: "A passion, even tho it be a mean one, has for literary purposes all the force of inspiration." We quote from Professor Boyesen's peppery little paper as follows:

"In his delightful book, '*Memories and Portraits*,' the late Robert Louis Stevenson declares that a man who would like to know what kind of autobiography a dog would write, need only read Hans Christian Andersen's '*The Fairy Tale of My Life*.' I would add that if any one should cherish a similar curiosity in regard to a viper, I would recommend to him '*The Memoirs of Barras*.' There is not a commandment from the first to the tenth which this foul demagog did not break, and scarcely a contemptible quality (unless it be cowardice) which he did not in some measure display. He was licentious to a degree, and boasted of his amours; his mendacity was only equaled by his malice, and his audacity by his vanity. It was the overweening dominance of this latter trait (which amounted to a passion) that made him conceive the idea that he was the discoverer of Napoleon; that, in fact, he furnished the obscure young Corsican with the opportunity to rise; that he was his creature. To establish this legend, these memoirs were apparently written. But Barras, like so many another inflated egotist, lacked the cleverness to elaborate with consistency his own hypothesis. Every now and then his wrath at Napoleon's alleged ingratitude flares up and makes him forget all other considerations. Thus he denies to Bonaparte every gift and quality which would have justified him in advancing his fortunes; and he lies openly when he asserts that he dragged him out of obscurity after the siege of Toulon, and had him promoted to a captaincy, for official documents prove that Napoleon was already a captain at the siege of Toulon. Moreover, the records establish that it was not Barras, but General Dugommier, who recommended his promotion.

"It would be a wearisome task to rehearse all the variegated and ingenious calumnies with which the disgruntled revolutionist bespatters the name of his triumphant foe. Why these musty scandals should have been dragged from the congenial dusk of ancient lumber-rooms, where they have been hiding for three quarters of a century, and, being disencumbered of the dust of ages, made to parade in the guise of history, would be difficult to conjecture if it were not for the recent revival of the Napoleon worship. Thus it is by a veritable master-stroke of Fate's irony that the luster of the name which the memorialist was bent upon obscuring has penetrated to the forgotten corner where his malodorous reputation was decaying, and rescued it from well-merited oblivion."

Uncut Leaves.—The book with uncut leaves finds no welcome in the office of *The Basis*. Here is what the editor says about such books:

"There never was a more senseless fad than the uncut book at best. It is a recurrence to primitive methods, which has no excuse except that it enables the publishers to make two profits and shows the purchaser to be an ass who is willing to pay for an inconvenient fraud for the mere sake of having it thought that he is up with the times. The book-lover who loves a book for what there is in it never wants uncut leaves: the man who prizes books for the paper and trimmings, for display upon the center-table or as curios upon which he may descant to the infinite weariness of his friends, is the man who adores uncut leaves. Such men have made it a fad because of its cost. Any common man can have all the really good books in the world, but only the very rich can have them uncut and in costly bindings. Because uncut leaves have become associated with costly binding they have become a fad, and people submit to all sorts of inconvenience from them because they think they will be thought 'in the swim' if they do so."

AT a recent conference of the Institute of Journalists at Plymouth, England, on the relations of journalism and literature, and on some broader questions of newspaper ethics, Sir Walter Besant urged his plea for the admission of novels and novelettes to the pages of the daily papers, boldly assuring the editors assembled that this change would have to come.

DECLINE OF FRENCH PAINTING.

THE famous Russian sculptor, Antokolsky, discusses the causes of the present decline of French painting in an article in *Severny Viestnik*, St. Petersburg. He begins by congratulating the French on the disappearance of the impressionists and decadents, saying on this point:

"Is it long since these artistic counterfeiters, the impressionists, who had a beginning but not an end, and the decadents, who had neither, appeared in the world of French art? No, not long, indeed very recently, and yet where are they to-day? The impressionists have departed, while the decadents are in the last stages of dissolution. It could not be otherwise. They were the fruits of empty dreams and unnatural endeavors to violate nature and defy light."

No healthy schools have, however, superseded these, and French painting is in a state of serious decline. M. Antokolsky thinks that three causes are chiefly responsible for this state. The first is the exhibition fad. He says:

"There is nothing strange in the fact that every artist wishes to have his work noticed by the public, and in order to attract as much attention as possible, all sorts of tricks are resorted to. There are painters who produce exclusively for the exhibitions, and who strain after originality as a means of securing recognition. Such aims and methods are incomparable with true art, to say nothing of the fact that they are not always calculated to insure the success desired."

Another cause is commercialism and monopoly. M. Antokolsky says:

"As soon as an art dealer perceives a new talent, he hastens to make terms with the artist and take him under his wing. He guarantees the artist a steady, respectable income, and demands that he shall work exclusively for his firm. Thus the artist finds himself in a golden cage, under strict discipline. Occasionally the divine spark is lighted within him and he ardently aspires to express that which fills and agitates his soul, but the dealer is ever present with his protests and doubts. 'Who wants it?' he asks; 'no one will buy it.' And the poor artist gives up his high plans, and produces the things his dealer's customers will buy. Gradually he loses all originality and spontaneity, and his ideas become poor and colorless."

A third cause is declared to be the absence of any regular, systematic education. But a few attend the Academy of Arts; the majority obtain their educations in studios run on commercial principles by speculators. Sculpture, according to M. Antokolsky, is in a far better state in France. Dealers are not interested in it, and amateurs pay little attention to it; hence its growth is slower and more normal.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

How Old-Time Bookmakers Made Free with Pictures.—"Instances of the same wood-blocks being used over and over again, to represent different events, scenes, and persons in the same volume, are so many in early printed books that it might be supposed that every one who felt interested in books knew of such. 'Vitas Patrum,' by Wynkyn de Worde, 1495, is a striking example; most, if not all, of the cuts being repeated many times, some of them six or eight, and they are about the most absurd and grotesque ever seen, altho the book is so beautifully printed that there need be no hesitation in saying it has never been excelled, and rarely equaled, either by the 'Kelmscott' or any other press, except, perhaps, by Whittingham in his fine folio Victoria Prayer-Book, which he printed for the elder Pickering. There was another way of handling woodcuts, which has not been alluded to, namely, dividing blocks into two parts and mixing up the halves so as to form many varieties. Examples of these mixed blocks may be seen in the Strasburg 'Horace' and 'Terence,' printed about 1490. In the beautiful edition of Tynedale's New Testament, printed by Jugge, 1552, are many of these divided and mixed blocks, which are shuffled about in the most ingenious manner. So many handbooks and 'near cuts' to knowledge as we now have, it is a wonder these mixed or composite blocks have escaped notice."—*Notes and Queries.*

Journalism in Paris.—"In no other city in the world, it may be justly affirmed, is there so much talent engaged in journalism. The English newspaper occupies itself principally with politics and news, leaving literature to the reviews and magazines, or to those journals that make of it a speciality. The Paris daily occupies itself with news, politics, and literature. It furnishes to a majority of its readers their only literary nutriment, which is in too many cases of a lightness fitted to their feeble mental digestion. This lightness, I should explain, is generally confined to the daily instalment of romance, or to certain contributions noticeable for their persiflage, or their effort to render vice attractive. Beside the daily *feuilleton*, and the specious affectations of wit or irony, the better class of newspapers furnish tales, sketches, essays on a great variety of subjects, articles on popular science or on science applied to industry, historical papers of marked value, and brilliant reviews of current literature, from the pens of the most eminent writers."—"A Resident in Paris," in *The National Review*.

NOTES.

IN a brief review of Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Bessie Costrell," *The Academy* says: "It is a study, so to say, in secondary passions—the passions of miserliness, of drink, of hard self-righteousness, which all rank after the first great passions of love and hate. The poor, in certain aspects, Mrs. Ward has made her own. Novelists will hardly dare any longer to present them objectively, as a kind of chorus, howling or adoring as the needs of the story require, after subjective and analytic handling of them. Yet were it not that Mrs. Ward has put some of her best and most telling work into this book, one would doubt whether the writing of it had been worth while. In its bald outlines, it is a story of commonplace temptation, of sin and suicide. But it hangs perfectly together, and has remarkable dramatic fitness. It shows Mrs. Ward's manner in a degree of perfection, and one sees from it how much her sense of proportion has been trained since 'Robert Elsmere' was written. In the difficult task of conveying emotion by the description of small involuntary actions she is now almost without a rival."

WE are about to have Mr. William Morris's "Earthly Paradise" abridged into English prose. Says *The St. James's Gazette*: "Perhaps some philanthropic person will favor us next with a prose translation of Mr. Morris's 'Blue Closet'—which, indeed, does somewhat need the service of the interpreter. Many a reader who has felt the magic of that remarkable poem might turn to a prose paraphrase with some pardonable curiosity as to its logical meaning. Mr. William Rossetti some six years ago, it may be remembered, considerably furnished his brother's fine sonnets with a prose translation. But 'The Earthly Paradise' needs no interpreter. It is probably the least unintelligible poem of its generation. It is unquestionably long; but that is a ground for a selection rather than a prose abridgment. Possibly Lamb's 'Tales from Shakspeare' is the precedent relied on. Nobody has yet suggested, we think, a prose translation of Sir Lewis Morris."

REV. J. E. HANAUER, of Jaffa, suggests that travelers in Palestine be put on their guard against forged "antiques," such as earthenware lamps, which are made wholesale at Nablus, from ancient molds, and modern imitation of them. Caution is also needed in the purchase of large stone seals (generally black) bearing in Samaritan or Phœnician letters the inscription: "David, King, servant of Jehovah." Of these several exist. One of them was purchased by a late United States Consul in Jerusalem, and thought by him to be genuine. Metal plates, with Phœnician, Hebrew, or Arabic inscriptions in ancient characters; little idols, cut out of hard limestone, are also offered for sale, but are generally false. In the Nazareth district Jews have been lately realizing fancy prices for ancient glass sold in the United States of America.—*Biblia.*

It is strange that novelists should be willing to advertise the ephemeral interest of their productions by adopting titles which are but parodies of the titles of ephemeral work. Mr. Grant Allen's very ephemeral "Woman Who Did" has given illegitimate birth to a "Man Who Did," and a "Man Who Didn't," and a "Woman Who Didn't," and a "Woman Who Wouldn't." And Mr. Grant Allen's poor creature herself was but a feeble descendant of Mr. Kipling's "Man Who Was," who, indeed, had already begotten a good many descendants less lasting than himself.—*The Times, London.*

A REMARKABLE discovery has been made at Eleusis in the course of the excavations, in the shape of a terra-cotta plaque with pedimental top. It is painted in the style of the later Athenian red-figured vases, about 400 B.C., and is in wonderfully good preservation. On the base is inscribed *Minion Anetheken*. In the pediment is a figure of Artemis, and below are four female figures carrying the large torches known as *bakchoi*. These figures evidently represent performers in the Eleusinian mysteries. Thus the plaque is not only artistically interesting, but also on account of its bearing on this difficult question, and it is hoped that a correct interpretation of the subject will throw fresh light on it.—*Biblia.*

The Westminster Gazette says: "The well-known American editor, Mr. Edward W. Bok, is now in this country on the lookout for literary wares. He has met Mr. Gladstone several times, and he has been telling *The New Age* some facts about his acquaintance with the G. O. M. Mr. Gladstone, it seems, does not subscribe to the English editions of American magazines, but prefers the American editions because of the advertisements, from which, he says, he is able to study the commercial progress of the country. He has at Hawarden a scrap-book in which he has pasted about 300 or 400 advertisements cut from the American magazines."

SCIENCE.

MODERN NERVOUSNESS.

OF the alleged increase of nervousness in the present day, of which we have lately heard so much, Dr. Philip Coombs Knapp, of Boston, speaks as follows in his recent presidential address before the American Neurological Association. The speech is published in *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* (New York, August). Dr. Knapp says:

"We have heard something too much for a number of years of the increased nervousness of our age. The neurotic and the degenerate, like Job, speak in the anguish of their spirit, and complain in the bitterness of their souls. They tell us that the world is sick with their disease, and, with damnable iteration, they analyze, not only for their physicians but for the public at large, all the mental, moral, physical, and sexual aberrations of their diseased minds. It is a matter of doubt, however, how much harm has been done to the nervous system of the healthy man by the penny post, or the telegraph, or the railway train, or even the daily paper. Let us admit, however, that in the struggle for existence as manifest in our day, the weaker brain must succumb, that social and mental unrest are great, yet, if we look back a little, we find throughout history the same struggle, perhaps under different conditions, the same unrest, the same doubt, the same *tedium vite* [weariness of life]. The preacher two thousand years ago held that all was vanity and vexation of spirit, yet even then he found no new thing under the sun. With the diminution of infectious diseases, better food, more rational standards of living, and greater security for life and property, it is more than probable that there has been an actual diminution in the total amount of nervous disease, even tho greater knowledge permits us to detect the less marked manifestations of such disease. Greater or less tho the amount may be, there is still much that is distinctly preventable—let it be our aim in the future to aid in its prevention."

Of what can be done for those who suffer from nervous troubles, Dr. Knapp speaks in the following words:

"For those affections dependent upon a defective nervous organization, an unstable and invalid brain, much has already been done, and still more can be done in the future when the public is ready to admit the unpleasant fact that such persons are mental cripples, and must have their lives ordered for them as the surgeon now orders life for the hunchback or the cripple. They need a definitely prescribed existence as to their food and drink, their stimulants and sedatives, their work and play, their study and exercise, their reading and society. This is done now in a few cases, but we see daily many other cases where it is in some degree advisable, and where, if it were done, many morbid nervous and mental conditions might be prevented, or at least materially benefited. For such people and for many who call themselves well, the conditions of our social life are injurious, but we are none of us young enough to hope to change the entire social fabric. There is very much in the world that does no harm to a well man, which these people can not bear; we can not alter the world to suit them, but, when we are permitted, we can shield them from the special things of the world that prove injurious."

"In yet another way we can protect the unstable and those who are not sufficiently developed mentally to act absolutely as their own rulers, and thus we can prevent a certain amount of nervous disease. As our boards of health strive to protect the public from infection by specific germs, so it should become our province to guard the public against mental contamination from the degenerates of whom we are just now hearing so much. We restrain the lunatic who has homicidal impulses; we should also strive to counteract the evil influences of the fanatical, neurotic, and degenerate, in the fields of sociology, politics, morals, religion, art, and literature, and point out their morbid tendencies."

"By the connection of several different lines telegraphic communication was established between Derby and Cape York, Australia, a distance by the wires of 7,246 miles," says *The Scientific American*. "This is believed to be the longest telegraph line in the world. The rate of transmission was eleven words per minute. There were fourteen repeating stations."

BLIND CAVE-ANIMALS.

AMONG the most interesting of known creatures are the blind inhabitants of our great caverns. Notwithstanding their points of difference from the denizens of the outer animal world, these are not separate species, but have been modified from previously existing open-air species by the conditions of their underground existence. In *Knowledge* (London, September) Mr. R. Lydekker gives an interesting account of these curious creatures and of some of the conclusions that science draws from observations of them. We quote parts of the article below:

"True cave-animals, that is, those which are blind and more or less completely colorless, and spend their whole time in utter darkness, must be sharply distinguished from creatures like bats

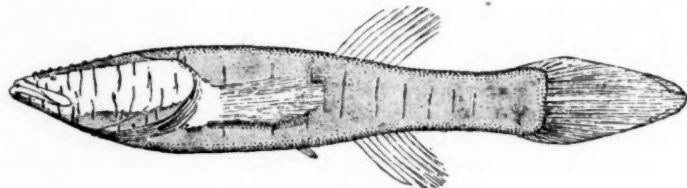


FIG. 1.—THE BLIND-FISH.

and owls, which take advantage of such situations as a temporary shelter, from which they issue forth at night to the outer world. And as most of these are more or less closely allied to animals which enjoy the full light of day, one of the first things that strikes one is why they have given up the joys of an ordinary existence, to pass what appears to us to be a miserable life in total darkness. Whatever be the true explanation of this, it is of course easy to understand why they should have lost their eyes, and also the coloration characteristic of their outer-world relatives.

"A curious parallel exists between the inhabitants of caves and those creatures dwelling in the dark abysses of the ocean depths; both living in situations entirely cut off from the smallest trace of daylight, and both being descended from animals living either in air or water under the ordinary conditions. In one point, however, a remarkable difference exists between the two. Cave-animals, as already said, are content to crawl or swim in Cimmerian darkness, whereas the finny and other denizens of the depths of the ocean possess organs giving forth a brilliant phosphorescent light, and likewise other organs by which they can perceive such light, and are thus able to see and capture their prey with ease. In the absence of such artificial light and special modes of vision, cave-animals are of course compelled to rely solely on their organs of touch, hearing, and perhaps of smell; and, to our thinking at least, their life must be far more dreary and devoid of pleasure than is that of the inhabitants of the deep sea. Possibly, however, there may be other compensating ad-

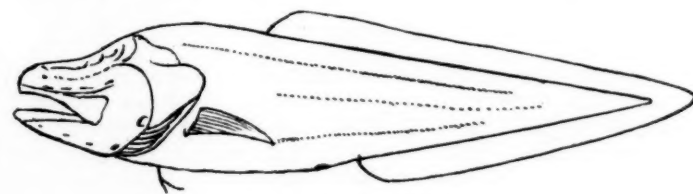


FIG. 2.—CUBAN CAVE-FISH.

vantages unknown to us; and, in any case, they lead a life of peace unmolested by the various carnivorous tyrants of the outer world. It is, however, very noteworthy that there is one blind fish inhabiting the ocean at great depths, and that a member of the same family is also found in the caves of Cuba; and this instance seems to indicate that certain families of fishes are better suited than others for taking to a subterranean existence.

"Caves or subterranean channels containing the typical blind fauna are met with in many parts, apparently invariably in limestone rocks, and mostly in those belonging to the Carboniferous epoch; the latter, from their massiveness, being especially adapted for the formation of such chambers by the action of water. Needless to say, the formation of a cavern of any size in solid limestone rock is a process involving an enormous length of time for its accomplishment, and it is therefore essential that the

rock should be of very considerable geological age. Indeed, it is believed that the formation of the celebrated Mammoth Cave was commenced at a comparatively early date in the Secondary era, altho it was not completed till the Pleistocene. The reader must not, however, be led to suppose that cave-animals belong to an older epoch than those of the outside world, as it is probable that many of them have not taken to their present mode of existence since the later Pliocene or early Pleistocene period."

IRON IN OUR FOOD.

THE value of iron as a tonic has remained unquestioned until recently, owing to its undoubted presence in healthy blood, and perhaps to a survival of the old medieval notion that since it is the strongest of metals it should strengthen the body. On a similar principle, gold, the most valuable of metals, was freely administered, where the patient could pay for it, and it was doubtless with some vague notion of the kind, and not merely out of bravado, that Cleopatra dissolved and quaffed her pearl. But it seems probable that a good deal of the iron that has been taken has passed out of the body unchanged. We must have iron, it is true, but we get it commonly through food-stuffs in which the necessary chemical compounds have already been formed in the process of growth. These ideas, born of recent observation and experiment, are set forth by Prof. E. Bunge, of Basle, Switzerland, in a paper that forms the subject of an interesting article in *Modern Medicine* (June), from which we quote the following extracts:

"The proportion of iron entering into the composition of the body has been greatly overestimated. The most recent researches show that the body of an adult man contains not more than 2.5 grams (38.5 grains) of iron, the greater part of which is found in the blood as hemoglobin. . . .

"The food does not ordinarily contain hemoglobin, and it is not likely that hemoglobin can be assimilated by the body, even when it is present in the food. Professor Bunge's opinion is that hemoglobin is formed within the body only from the organic ferruginous combinations of food. The yolk of eggs and also may other food substances contain the hematogenic compound, nucleo-albumin, which is used in the development of hemoglobin in the body. This is proved by experiments made by Socin, in which he kept mice in perfect health by feeding them on nucleo-albumin.

"The following table, prepared by Professor Bunge, shows the amount of iron found in various food substances:

	Grains.
Blood serum.....
White of eggs (hen's).....
Rice.....	.028
Cow's milk.....	.036
Malted milk.....	.42
Rye.....	.076
Wheat.....	.082
Potatoes.....	.099
Peas.....	.069
White beans.....	.127
Strawberries.....	.138
Lentils.....	.147
Apples.....	.205
Spinach.....	.556
Yolk of eggs.....	.370
Beef.....	.257

"It is interesting to note, in the above table, the large proportion of iron contained in certain vegetable substances, particularly in lentils, apples, and spinach. This perhaps explains the craving which invalids sometimes have for spinach and similar substances. It is interesting to note that a fruit, as the apple, contains nearly as large a percentage of iron as beef. One can easily eat a much larger quantity of apples than beef, and this fact immediately suggests that apples should be much more freely used than heretofore in anæmia.

"A remarkable and rather surprising fact is the small quantity of iron contained in milk. It has recently been conceded that milk constitutes a perfect food. Observations made by other German physiologists have shown, however, that milk is deficient in carbonaceous elements, containing a larger proportion than is best for the body, of the proteid or albuminous constituents.

Professor Bunge now shows us that milk is not the best food for blood-building purposes, since it is so deficient in iron. It is very interesting also to observe that strawberries contain more iron than beans, and nearly four times as much as milk. This will add still more to the great popularity of this delicious fruit. . . .

"Wheat is the richest of all the grains, containing, in 1,540 grains, .15 grains of iron, or exactly one hundredth part of one per cent., more than twice as much as is contained in milk; hence the advantage of adding wheat preparations to cow's milk as a food for infants with teeth.

"Bunge regards the various ferruginous preparations commonly used in medicine as more or less irritating, and suggests that, even if it were proved that they are absorbed (which he does not admit), it would by no means follow that they are also assimilated and utilized by the body in the formation of hemoglobin."

IS THE HYPNOTIC EPISODE IN "TRILBY" POSSIBLE?

THE introduction of hypnotism by Du Maurier into the plot of his popular novel has brought forth much criticism, some critics questioning the good taste of the episode but a still greater number doubting its possibility from a scientific standpoint. High authorities, however, say that it is quite possible, and, indeed, we may suppose that Du Maurier would hardly have introduced the episode unless he had been assured by competent authorities of its probability. In a recent editorial on "Alleged Excitation of Faculty in Second States," *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* upholds this view on the whole, and commenting upon it *The Alienist and Neurologist* (July) remarks that "such vocalists as Trilby under hypnotic influence are, in our judgment and observation, possibilities." The editorial in the Boston journal runs as follows:

"In that popular novel, 'Trilby,' the principal interest centers in a remarkable phenomena of hypnotism. The heroine of the story when in her normal state is an indifferent singer; has, indeed, a fine voice, but no ear; in fact, can hardly tell one note from another. When in the hypnotic state and under the training and 'suggestive' promptings of her tutor—when, as the daily contemporaries would put it, she has been Svengalized—she has both 'ear' and 'voice,' becomes an accomplished and popular vocalist, and obtains wide celebrity. When in the natural state, she forgets her songs—words and musical expression—her notes are discordant and the break-down is complete.

"This, the capital part of the story, has been pronounced improbable and absurd. It is improbable; but there is something to be said in its defense. It is not wholly absurd, tho no historical occurrence of the kind may be on record. That in some well-attested cases there is a wonderful exaltation of faculty under hypnotic influence and in 'second states' (*dedoublement de la personnalité*) seems undeniable. Instances may be cited from Ribot, Charcot, Janet, and many others. It is not contended that hypnotism ever imparts new faculties or acquisitions; at the most it can only—in perhaps exceptional cases—heighten such as already exist. If Trilby had possessed no voice or 'ear' for music (delicate appreciation of musical tones) when she came under the spell of Svengali's baton, the hypnotic state could not have made her a singer, able to entrance audiences.

Binet and Fere dispute the assertion so often made that a somnambulist is an unconscious automaton—a puppet moving only as its strings are pulled—and allege examples of subjects who, during the hypnotic state, could perform intellectual feats of which they were incapable in the waking state. Even natural dreaming is at times accompanied by exaltation of faculty, the mathematicians in their dreams have solved problems to which they had devoted the fruitless study of many days. Thus, Condorcet saw in his dreams the final steps of a difficult calculation which had long puzzled him; and many think that Coleridge's 'Kubla-Khan,' composed during sleep, may be ranked among his best efforts. The phenomena of the revival of supposed extinct memories during the delirium of fever is sufficiently well known.

"Pierre Janet, who believes in the essential identity of hypnotic somnambulism and states of double personality not brought about by hypnotic influence, relates some remarkable instances of com-

plete recovery in somnambulism of sensibilities (many of these patients were anesthetic, anosmic, etc.) and of memories which seemed to be lost. Lucie and Leonie, Marie and Rose regain under hypnotism their lost senses and their memories. 'If,' says Janet, 'somnambulism is a second existence, it is not necessarily a feeble existence without spontaneity, independence, and originality.' The case of Marguerite D., related at length by Georges Guinon in Charcot's 'Clinique,' is an instance of heightened activity and heightened intelligence during the somnambulant state. Marie H., an inmate of the Salpêtrière, in her normal state does not know how to read or write or count. Can do coarse sewing and stitching, but can not embroider, do lace-work, or crochet-work. In the second, or 'vigilambulant' state, she can read and write and count, do crochet work and embroider—acquisitions taught her since she came to the Salpêtrière and in the 'second state,' which is her better state.

"As concerns the fact that the acquisitions made in the state of vigilambulantism are dormant—not manifest—in the ordinary waking state, Guinon observes that this may be because the notions acquired in the second state are less profoundly implanted than those of the normal state, but a perfectly satisfactory explanation is wanting.

"Ladame describes an entire change of personality in a patient of his, of which a report appears in the *Annales de la Société Médico-Psychologique*, January, 1888. In the second state the patient was more active and alert than when in the normal state; she was also free from anesthesia and other hysterical stigmata which characterized the normal state. When in the latter state she always lost at a game of cards, while in the second personality she invariably won.

"In the patient of Bonamaison, an hysterical female, related in Charcot's 'Clinique,' the mental faculties were more exalted in the second state than in the first. 'The expression of the countenance is different. The eyes are more brilliant, the manner more engaging; she converses and laughs with more animation. Very docile in the normal state, she becomes in the second state wilful and capricious. In this state she can do the finest needlework and embroidery with a dexterity utterly foreign to the normal condition. The intelligence and memory are, in fact exalted. She remembers multitudes of facts which are quite forgotten in the normal state. I have often heard her sing when in the somnambulant state an English ditty learned in her childhood and of which she does not know the first word when in her normal state.' Guinon regards this as a case of double personality (*dedoublement de la personnalité*) of hysterical nature.

"Dufay's patient in the somnambulant state is much more active, and her senses seem endowed with extraordinary hyperacuteness. 'She looks for and finds objects in full darkness. She threads a needle in the dark, and with her hands under the table. She talks fluently while working, but somewhat after the manner of children, using *me* for *I*. "Quand moi est bête" (when I am in the brute state) signifies "when I am not in somnambulism."'

"There are a few other cases of a similar kind on record, as those of Azam, Camuset, and Verriest. These phenomena of double personality are almost always connected with hysteria."

Electric Currents in Iron.—"Iron, as everybody knows," says Dr. J. Hopkinson in a recent paper before the Royal Institution, "is a good conductor of electricity, not so good as copper, but still much better than any other substance than the metals. In a magnet, then, with a solid iron core, the outer portions of the iron are in a similar position to the copper coils surrounding the iron. On reversing the magnetizing current, currents will be induced in the iron, and these currents will delay the changes of magnetic induction within them, and they will delay them the more the deeper in the iron is the point under consideration. . . . In conclusion, let us indulge in a little wild speculation, not because it is probable that it is in any sense true, but because it is interesting. Suppose a magnet were made exactly like the one on which we experimented, but of the size of the earth, and that some mighty electrician generated such a current in its copper coils as would give a magnetizing force of 2.5, and then reversed it, it would take some thousands of millions of years before the rate of disturbance at the center attained its maximum value. The speculation I suggest is this: Is it not conceivable that the magnetism of the earth may be due to currents in its material sustained by its changing induction but slowly dying away?"

DANGERS OF MODERN STEEL-FRAME BUILDINGS.

THE revolution in building whereby many of our greatest edifices now consist of a great steel cage surrounded by light walls that bear no weight but their own, instead of massive walls of masonry intended to sustain all the interior structure, has taken place so quietly and rapidly that it has hardly received adequate study from architects. Fears have been expressed that the new method is not calculated to produce permanent buildings. The conditions under which rapid deterioration may take place and the means for preventing it are discussed by Mr. George B. Post in an address delivered before the New York Architectural League. He pointed out three dangers: "First, from the corrosion of the metal; second, from expansion produced by great exterior conflagrations; and third, from inadequate provision for wind strains." Mr. Post, as reported in *The Engineering Magazine*, thus continued as follows.

"Several investigations and consultations with chemists and experts have established the conclusion that paint is effective as a preservative of iron or steel in direct proportion to the amount of linseed oil which it can carry, the most being carried, as a rule, by the lightest pigment; consequently lampblack, if it would dry, would be as good as any. Graphite comes next, and he intended to use it. If inspection could be perfect, red lead would probably make one of the best of paints, but it has the property of setting very rapidly in oil, and, if it has begun to set before it is applied, is almost worthless. To be at all efficacious, paint must be applied in dry weather to steel which is clean, free from foundry scale, and absolutely dry. . . .

"Illustrating the way in which, under certain circumstances, steel and iron will sometimes corrode when it ought not to, or be preserved when it could be expected to corrode, Mr. Post showed some samples of iron beams taken from the ceiling over the boiler-room in the old *Times* building, New York, and from a girder in Sedgwick Hall, the former county court-house of Lenox, Mass., both of which were completely destroyed by corrosion in forty or fifty years' service. He also exhibited a farmer's hoe dug up out of the mud under the foundations of No. 18 Exchange Place, New York city, where it had probably been buried about fifty years, without any marked injury, the surface being apparently in about the same condition as when buried, and covered with a black film.

"The second danger by which the cage construction may be menaced arises from the possibility of fierce exterior fires in the adjacent building. In a cage structure 200 to 300 feet high with riveted connections of proper form and ordinary protection, Mr. Post was of the opinion that the temperature distortion from a great exterior conflagration would be sufficient to expand the lines of support and twist the cage out of shape, so as to produce dangerous strains and distortions, and possibly shear the connection rivets. In either case the building might be left in a dangerous condition. In ordinary structures he considered the danger from wind strains to be much less than has been supposed; otherwise, many buildings that now stand securely must have been destroyed. Nevertheless the architect is rash who ignores wind strains in the design of a high building."

Coagulation of Blood.—"It is a well-known fact," says *La Nature*, August, "that blood coagulates naturally. But if we introduce into the circulation of an animal certain substances such as peptone, the extract of leeches or the extract of crabs' muscles, and the animal is then bled, the blood that is drawn is incoagulable, tho these substances can not prevent the coagulation of blood unless the animal has been inoculated with them previous to being bled. Messrs. Gley and Pachon have sought to determine the cause of this phenomenon. The result of their experiment is the discovery that the liver plays an active part in it. This organ elaborates, according to the opinion of these authors, a special substance that they have not been able to isolate, but whose existence they have sought to place beyond doubt by appropriate experiments, either by tying the bile duct or by preventing communication between the lymphatics and the blood." —Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WATER ON THE MOON.

IT has generally been accepted as a fact by modern astronomers that no trace of water exists on the surface of the moon. It seems probable that this opinion must now be modified so far as to admit that there may be some degree of moisture at the bottom of cavities in various parts of our satellite. We translate from the *Revue Scientifique*, August 17, an account of the observations, made at the American observatory at Arequipa, Peru, that have led to this conclusion:

"Thanks to the specially favorable atmospheric conditions of Arequipa, Mr. W. H. Pickering has been able to make numerous observations of great interest on the subject of the presence of water in the moon.

"According to the Bulletin of the French Astronomical Society, the learned observer, besides the known ravines, has cataloged 35 narrower ones which he does not hesitate to regard, by reason of their resemblance to terrestrial watercourses, as the beds of rivers. They are always larger at one extremity than at the other, and the largest end always terminates in an enlargement having the form of an estuary.

"These formations for the most part are only a few miles long and some hundreds of feet wide in the most open parts. They are extremely difficult to observe when they are not very deep.

"The largest, and consequently the best observed, of these rivers rises on Mount Hadley, in the Apennines; it runs a little north of west, and its total length is about 65 miles. There is no reason to suppose that these formations contain water at the present day, but Mr. Pickering shows on the other hand that the presence of a certain degree of humidity on the surface of our satellite seems probable.

"Dark patches have been recognized in different parts of the moon, either in the craters, or surrounding the crevasses, or yet again in the regions to which it has been agreed to give the name of seas. In the craters at the center of the visible hemisphere these spots are darkest just after full moon, when shadows are impossible in this region, and they become, on the other hand, invisible when shadows are well marked. No other explanation of these appearances can be found than the presence of water at the bottom of these cavities, or of a partially thawed frozen region.

"Admitting that vegetation exists there, many otherwise inexplicable facts become very simple of interpretation, but yet more numerous observations are necessary to demonstrate its existence.

"The 'Sea of Tranquillity' is entirely covered with these variable patches. Mr. Pickering shows that their alterations can be observed with the smallest glass, and often with the naked eye."
—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A New African Insect.—The following remarks are made by *Natural Science* about a very interesting and obscure African insect described by Dr. H. J. Hansen. It has been named *Hemimerus talpoides*, and is said to be "a small, brown, blind, wingless cockroach-like creature. The specimens which he [Dr. Hansen] examined came from the Cameroons, and were found by their captor, in quantity, jumping about on the skin of a rodent (*Cricetomys*) and penetrating between its hairs. Dr. Hansen remarks that the jaws of *Hemimerus* are not adapted for sucking blood, and suggests that it probably does not live parasitically on the rodent itself, but preys upon smaller insects which are truly parasitic. If this be so, the *Cricetomys* has cause for gratitude. The most remarkable observation made by Dr. Hansen on *Hemimerus* is that the female bears living young in a very advanced stage of development. Several embryos were found in a mother, each less in size than that anterior to it in position. . . . In the larger embryos, an unpaired organ was noticed which Dr. Hansen believes to . . . serve for the nutrition of the young ones, which are growing to the astonishing size within the mother. That is to say, its function is supposed to be analogous to that of the umbilical cord of a mammal. From the arrangement and comparative development of the embryos, Dr. Hansen concludes that only one is born at a time, an interval of several days elapsing before the next is ready to be brought forth. Such a method of reproduction is unique among insects, tho, of course, examples of the birth of many living larvæ at the same time are sufficiently familiar."

Electrocution.—"Experience of the effects of electrical currents on the human body does not sustain the New York method of executing criminals by electric shocks as either effective or humane," says *The American Naturalist*, September, in an editorial note. "We have, so far, failed to find an electrician who can describe the course of an electric current after it enters the human body. Experience has abundantly shown that some men may tolerate currents of much higher voltage than others, so that there is no fixed standard of fatal efficiency. It is not certain that persons apparently killed by such currents are really dead, for there are cases of resuscitation from shocks of a strength which the New York executioners suppose to be fatal. The offer of experts to resuscitate the victims of the electric chair have been declined by the New York authorities. The testimony of some persons who have been resuscitated from apparent death by electricity is that while all their motor functions were suspended, their consciousness was active. There may then be some truth in the assertion that the real execution under the New York law takes place at the autopsy. We can not but regard the enterprise of the authors of this law as premature, and as involving a trifling with unknown conditions, which is barbarous. The law should be repealed. As a substitute for this and all other forms of execution, the guillotine has everything in its favor."

Life of Marine Engines.—"An interesting instance, showing the duration of the working life of a set of first-class marine engines and boilers, is to be noticed in the case of the White Star liner *Germanic*," says *The Railway Review* (July 20). "This steamer left Belfast in the year 1875 to take her station on the White Star Line between Liverpool and New York, and from that time until she was returned to her builders at the end of last year to receive new boilers, etc., she was regularly at work on the Atlantic, and made no less than 211 round voyages, 422 passages across the Atlantic, or a distance of more than one and one half million statute miles. The original engines, after nearly twenty years' work, have been taken out, as well as the boilers, and are now replaced by the latest type of triple-expansion engines. The machinery, it may be taken for granted, is still fit for service in a meaner capacity; but judging from the foregoing we may conclude that twenty years hence the best machinery of the present day will be found old-fashioned and unfit to compete with the improved machinery of the future."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

SPEAKING of the recent trip of the *Columbia*, *Cassier's Magazine*, September, says in an editorial note: "In the machinery of the modern fighting-ship much has been sacrificed to a saving of weight and space, and to the disposition, as nearly as possible, of boilers and engines below the water-line. The designer has not had that freedom which is to be found in the planning of any of the fast Atlantic liners' engines, in which reliability of working at maximum duty, day after day, twenty-four hours a day, is the prime consideration, unrestricted by cramped space, the possible effects of an enemy's fire, and other conditions little less obstructive to the securing of the best speed results for long continuous periods of time. That a modern cruiser should be able fully to hold pace with one of the crack ocean greyhounds, popularly supposed to be invincible, is, indeed, one of the desiderata aimed at in theory, at least by all naval authorities, but to accomplish this is quite another thing. It is not too much, therefore, to repeat that the performance of the *Columbia* in racing successfully, as she did, against so splendid a steamship as the *Augusta Victoria*, of the Hamburg-American line, stands unparalleled among ships of war, and ought to be a source of genuine pride to the United States Navy Department and the Bureau of Steam Engineering, as well as to her builders."

"AN inventor," says *The Electrician*, London, "is as much a part of the bag and baggage of a big American manufacturing or engineering company as a works manager, head draughtsman, or chief estimating clerk. They do not use steam-hammers to crack nuts with out there, and inventive geniuses are not expected to waste the greater portion of their time in deadening routine work. Not only are the pecuniary rewards large, but inventions are not, as with us, usually labeled with the name of the reigning sovereign, or any other pointless appellation, rather than endanger the inventor's peace of mind—and his fidelity to his employers—by connecting his name with the mechanism he has devised."

"WHETHER the calcium carbide, which has been so much discussed and seems such a valuable material for the production of acetylene, will at once take and hold the high position assigned to it by its inventors is still an open question," says Professor McMurtrie in his vice-presidential address before the chemical section of the American Association. "But whether it shall find extended application in the industries or not; whether it will prove too expensive to compete with benzene as an enricher of an illuminating gas, or as a raw material for the synthesis of alcohol or other substances in a commercial way, it will serve as a convenient and sufficiently inexpensive source of acetylene for experimental purposes, and it will therefore without doubt still become the starting-point for many valuable investigations."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE CHURCH'S OPPORTUNITY.

THE opportunity of the church—in this case meaning “the Church of England as by law established”—to step in and effectually solve some of the serious social questions of the day is pointed out and discussed by Mr. Samuel A. Barnett in *The Contemporary Review* for September, who states the aim of the church to be “to make the king on his throne rule as God’s servant”—“to establish righteousness, to spiritualize life, and to turn the kingdom of England into the kingdom of God.” Mr. Barnett then sketches the condition and the attitudes of “the two nations of the rich and of the poor,” and on this point says:

“Rich and poor resent one another. The rich, conscious of no wrong, conscious of having obeyed the rules of the game as approved by economists and teachers, conscious even of going beyond the rules in giving away some of their legitimate gains to hospitals and charities, conscious of greater knowledge, of more refined tastes, and of a more liberal policy, resent the claims of the poor. They have traded fairly, they live decently, they spend their gains honorably, and sometimes tastefully. Why should they be summoned as culprits by people apparently ignorant and narrow-minded, as Lady Burdett-Coutts was summoned, to give more wages, or to pay increased taxes, or to give up to others their places in the government of the locality and the nation?”

“The poor, on the other hand, conscious of a need for a larger, fuller life, of unused powers of thinking and feeling, of a call to enjoy the good things prepared by God for man, resent the rich who seem to absorb so much of the means of life. They point to the millionaire alongside of the unemployed, to the millions of money spent on wines, horses, jewels, and flowers alongside of millions of paupers—to Dives faring sumptuously every day alongside of the women and children who crouch starving on the doorstep—to the varied delights of the educated in their knowledge, their art, and their pleasures, alongside of the monotonous drab-colored existence of the majority.”

As to how the antagonism of these two “nations” can be reconciled, Mr. Barnett reduces the remedy to “the best way and the one sure way,” namely, the raising of the individual—the “saving of souls.” He then proceeds to consider the possibilities of the church as an organization to meet the present needs. First he speaks of the means of worship, of which among other things he says:

“The majority of people do not worship, and the fault is largely on the side of the church, which has not fitted the means to the times. The words, the forms, are to-day those which helped the people three hundred years ago. They remain the same, altho the fashions, the thought, the whole organization of society have been changed. They seem to have acquired a sort of sanctity of their own, which was brought into prominence when, during a visit to the East, I saw how Indian converts, with their Eastern habits and Eastern tastes, were called by the English missionaries to adopt Western ways of worship in Gothic buildings with pews and churchwardens. The old forms have, of course, their value, and should be retained for the power they exercise over the minds of a minority, but, as they grew out of older forms to fit the needs of our fathers, so it would seem other forms in their turn might grow out of them to fit the needs of the present time.

“The church might surely offer out of its resources means of worship which would capture minds fed on the food of the nineteenth century and subdue their vanity. It is not hard to imagine our cathedrals rescued from the tradition which leaves them to be the hunting-ground of antiquarians and the practising places of choirs, to offer instead the music whose greatness and beauty would make hard hearts soften, proud knees bend, and dumb lips speak.”

Turning next to the efficiency of the teachers in the church and recalling the saying of the Archbishop of Canterbury concerning Christ, that “the present days are His days, and we are His contemporaries,” Mr. Barnett remarks:

“Teachers have been too often stewards who bring out only the

old things from the treasury, words spoken thousands of years ago, and acts fitted to another age. They go on using a phraseology which is not understood, preaching sermons about dead controversies and condemning heresies long forgotten. They teach, but the people, tried and troubled by thoughts of duty to the rich or duty to the poor, find no help in their teaching. And sermons have become almost a byword for dulness and inaptness. If the church could send teachers who, in the study of modern movements and modern thoughts, had found a present Christ, if in the name of that Christ they could tell what Christ requires men to do, their words would convince of sin, of righteousness, and judgment. Christ would once more prove conqueror, and men would give up their ‘rights’ as they gave up their slaves.

“Christ is in the world making Himself felt when He is not comprehended. Teachers who would preach Him as He is would compel obedience. And if teachers could compel obedience to Christ, the problems which agitate society would be solved. They would, perhaps, be more able to find Christ in the present if they were better equipped for study. Bishops might with advantage set candidates for orders to read modern books, and in examination test their powers to observe the signs of the times. The knowledge of Paley, of Pearson, might, for instance, be supplemented if not supplanted by some knowledge of the movement of scientific and economic thought during the last fifty years, and proof be given that those offering themselves as leaders ‘perceive with their eyes and hear with their ears and understand with their heart.’ The bishops guide the study of the teachers and with them more than with any others it rests to enable the church to seize the opportunity of preaching a present Christ to a troubled world.”

Next considering charitable agencies, Mr. Barnett believes that the Christian and human action of the state is largely due to the influence of church societies.

“But [says he] many of these societies, having achieved this result, and raised the action of the whole community to their level, have done their work. They began by sacrificing energy and money to the promotion of the education and the more adequate relief of the poor; they might now complete the career of sacrifice by the extinction of themselves. It is often expedient that a society should die in order to finish its work.

“Expediency and duty combine to urge the church to seize the present opportunity. The effort to secure adherents by the teaching of distinctive dogmas has failed to secure adherents. The children of church schools are not the members of church congregations. The attempt to raise sufficient money to adapt all old buildings to modern needs and carry on schools with an efficient staff of teachers is impossible, or possible only at the cost of starving other efforts. Expediency suggests that it would be wise to try another way, and duty comes in with its call to the church to give up its rights so that the state may have the glory of giving efficient and religious education to the children.”

In closing his argument, Mr. Barnett says:

“The church has the resources, and it now has the opportunity of applying those resources to the forces which on every side touch the lives of the people. It has the opportunity of guiding the Government.

“If it seizes the opportunity, and so Christianizes public action, that the children taught in the common schools learn to think of things which are true, honorable, lovely, and of good report, and that the poor, protected by the Government, have equal chance with the rich to live out all their days and enjoy the good things of the earth, if public boards under its inspiration become so Christian in aim that nothing unclean, no uninhabitable house or unfit workshop, survive in town or country, then the church will do its part toward solving some of those questions which are vexing the mind of this generation.

“The church exists not for the church but for the nation; it is established not to secure its property, its position, or its reputation, but to serve the people. It diverts its strength when it turns that strength from Christianizing the state to the foundation of sectarian societies. There is no object in keeping up the stays when the ship is launched; it is then wiser to man the ship. There is no object in using effort to protect a Christian preserve when the whole country is under Christian influence.”

FRENCH PROTESTANTS UNDER FIRE.

THE *Chronik der Christlichen Welt*, of Leipsic, No. 30, reports the details of the crusade which has been carried on in recent months by leading journals of Paris against French Protestants. They are charged with being bad Frenchmen, the friends of the foreigners, and with practising nepotism, and engaged in proselyting. The chief periodicals engaged in these attacks are the much-read *Lanterne*, the *Peuple Française*, and especially the rampant Antisemitic *Libre Parole*. Even the aristocratic *Figaro* and other monarchistically inclined journals do not hesitate to take part in this crusade. Protestantism is especially blamed on the ground that the English missionaries in Madagascar are largely responsible for the hatred shown by the Hovas toward the French. When the first Protestant missionary was sent to Tonkin he met with a violent opposition on the part of the populace. He was decried as a secret agent of the English, as a secret proselyter, as politically a dangerous person, and was compelled to justify himself in a public address.

In Algiers Protestants are also under fire and are constantly being decried and slandered. The populace in general, which in religious matters is indifferent, is tolerant enough in French Algiers, and the officials of both the army and the state are ordinarily friendly to Protestant pastors. But the press is bitter. The *Société Coligny*, the object of which is to win Protestant colonists for Algiers instead of having them go to America, is charged with proselyting and has been sharply attacked in the Parliament. A special object of attack are the English Methodists at work among the Berbers and the Cabyle.

In the French colonists all foreign Protestant missionaries have been refused the privilege of doing their work. Not so in Algiers, which is no colony, but is under the administration of France; there foreign Protestants may engage in their calling, but under the strictest surveillance. Clerical chauvinism sees in this privilege a great danger for Algiers. It has recently happened that in the possession of the lately captured robber band weapons of English manufacture were found. This was at once made the ground of charges against Protestantism and the Protestants. The General Council of the province Constantine has accordingly passed this resolution:

"Convinced that the safety of Algiers is endangered by the labors of the English Methodists, the General Council asks of the public authorities to take immediate and radical measures to put an end to their political agitations, which can have no other purpose but to injure our supremacy over the natives."

In the same way, at the instigation of a number of fanatics, the General Council of the province of Uran has demanded the removal of the Protestant pastor at Mascara, who happens to be an Englishman. These charges are looked upon as ridiculous, as the French supremacy in Algiers is firmly established.

A possible solution of this seemingly strange persecution of Protestantism in France is offered by the influential Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, No. 148, which, after drawing attention to the fact that in France there is an antiprotestantism strongly akin to the antisemitic agitation, says:

"It is indeed true that, especially in Southern France, there has been a strong element of Protestants, numbering several hundred thousand whom the persecution of centuries has not been able to crush; yet it is also true that the bulk of these active Protestants, especially in Paris, are from abroad, especially German, Switzerland, and the province of Alsace. These Protestants have distinguished themselves by culture and education, by business enterprise and industry, and progress in the sciences and arts, so that in many cases they have outstripped the Catholic French. Only to mention one example. The much-named, much-praised, and much-hated Paris *Haute Banque* and with it the money-market in Paris, in so far as it is not in the hands of the Jews, is entirely controlled by Protestants. It can be said that in the Paris *Haute Banque* four tenths of the interest is controlled by Jews, five tenths by Protestants and only one tenth by Catholics. Even more favorable than this for Protestants is the state of affairs in the manufacturing and commercial world; for here the Jewish element is weaker while the Catholic element is no stronger. In the army, however, no such a disproportion exists, and in the higher French society the aristocratic Protestants do not cut so great a figure as the Jewish money barons. These facts go a great ways toward explaining this antiprotestant crusade in France."—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A DEFENSE OF AGNOSTICISM.

IN a treatise which purports to give the reader "a common-sense view of Agnosticism," a writer signing E. M. S., in *The Westminster Review*, begins by examining the theory that as the material universe is mirrored upon the consciousness by the evidence of the senses—our knowledge of it being limited by our perceptions of it—so a similar process takes place in our apprehension of the facts pertaining to the realm of religion, which affords us similar evidence of their reality; that is, our intuitions, our spiritual perceptions of them, and of their reasonableness. Interpreting this theory to mean that our knowledge of the laws of the spiritual world is acquired in the same way as knowledge of the laws of the natural world, partly by personal experience of them and partly on the authority of others; that our consciousness is not extended to the actual things themselves, but is limited to the impressions the mind is capable of receiving of them, the writer admits that if we allow this it follows that we have as much ground for believing in the existence of a Deity when such a personality seems to be revealed to our inner consciousness as we have for believing in the existence of any natural object or event which reveals itself to us. "But," says he,

"is not such an acknowledgment tantamount to admitting that, in order to prove the existence of anything beyond the range of 'sense-perception,' we have only to sincerely believe in its reality; and are we justified in drawing no distinction between the involuntary consciousness we have of the material universe, and share with all creatures endowed with the same organs of perception (a perception which is independent of knowledge of the causes of phenomena), and the voluntary and acquired consciousness we have of the principles of religion?"

"Consciousness of natural objects springs from natural perceptions, but consciousness of the facts of religion is the result of intellectual conception, and implies the formation, rather than the reception, of an idea.

"If belief in a just and loving Creator who can be understood and approached in the only way possible to finite beings—viz., in some personal sense—proves that there is foundation for that belief, why may not the same be argued of any reasonable belief in kindred subjects sincerely held by men? Or why is not such proof equally trustworthy if applied to a position the exact opposite to that of the believer, in which case it would follow that the non-apprehension of the ideal of personality in connection with creative force proves there is no foundation for such a conception of it? . . .

"Were it to be granted that natural perception and spiritual perception are identical in character, we should find ourselves, owing to the want of uniformity in spiritual perceptions, farther off than ever from reaching any solid ground of fact concerning the spiritual world.

"Knowledge of the natural world is gained by the use of sound physical and mental organs, and is tested by common experience. To a man of defective vision, objects assume appearances other than those they present to one whose eyesight is normal. It is, of course, true that where a 'Peter Bell' sees only 'a yellow primrose,' the lover of nature, or the botanist, sees much more; but this power possessed by the artist or the scientist of seeing more is one he shares with all those whose intellectual gifts and cultivation resemble his own. None the less is it true that all knowledge of external forces is limited to the impressions the mind is capable of receiving. When, however, any such impression is common to all, and becomes so either from universal experience of its truth, so far, that is, as the truth implied concerns the relation of the force to the individual, or because of the testimony of those whose experience has verified it (which may be said to constitute for the world at large experience by proxy), it passes into the sphere of practical knowledge; knowledge, if not of the 'thing in itself,' at least of the thing as it presents itself to the human understanding.

"What similar empirical method can we apply to our knowledge of the facts set forth by religion? Here we find little similarity of perception; and on what else can the experience which leads to knowledge be founded? The varying forms of religious beliefs can not be said to convey any one definite impression of

the nature of God, but are mainly a record of human thought and conjecture about God.

"The fact that tho we have no means of ascertaining the essential nature of the forces which constitute animate and inanimate matter, we yet do possess every facility for learning the relations which these forces bear to us, is one which is constantly overlooked in theological literature, but it is probably here where the real quarrel between science and theology begins. Science can and does tell us of our relations toward the material universe, because these relations are shared by all alike. Theology can not and does not tell us of our relations toward the spiritual world, because scarcely two persons are conscious of standing in exactly the same relation toward it. The theist, the atheist, and the agnostic are alike subject to the law of gravitation, and are equally prepared to admit that it holds good of their relations to this planet. But there is no law of the spiritual world toward which they are conscious of standing in any common relation; on the contrary, their relations toward it are utterly contradictory and irreconcilable. Theology must be content to establish itself upon its only sure foundation, *i.e.*, Faith. Any attempt to secure for it a scientific basis must eventually show that this is a natural impossibility."

E. M. S. further thinks that "there is no place for the God of a bygone age in the churches of to-day," and asserts that as men's estimates of human character and moral attributes have varied, their ideas as to the nature and attributes of God have undergone similar modifications; that the evolution of an ideal God has kept pace with the evolution of the ideal man. We quote the closing paragraph:

"The difficulty that is often felt in reconciling our knowledge of the world as it is with our idea of a world as it apparently should be, were our modern ideal of divinity responsible for its direction, is probably the cause which has led many men to relinquish belief in assumed knowledge of its Creator, and to seek spiritual refuge in reverent agnosticism, agnosticism which declines either to construct or accept an anthropomorphic Deity, but owns, with deepest recognition of the limits set to human penetration, its ignorance of the nature of that creative force of which the universe, with its conscious and unconscious life, is the outward and visible manifestation."

RELIGION IN LUTHER'S LAND.

MANY prominent members of the Lutheran Church in the United States are anxious and distressed over the spiritual condition and the drift of thought and teaching in the Evangelical Church in Germany in recent years. In the view of these people the tendency toward pure formalism and to heterodox views of the Scriptures and the Christian scheme of doctrine is increasing in an alarming way. It is charged that many of the theological professors in the German universities hold very loose and dangerous views on such subjects as the inspiration of the Scriptures, and that their influence on the religious thought and life of the country is baneful. A writer in *The Lutheran Witness* speaks of these things as follows:

"Just think of men like the famous—or rather infamous—church historian Harnack in Berlin, who uses all his influence not only to discredit parts of the Apostolic creed, but to do away with it altogether. Think of Ritschlianism, which is subverting the system of Christian religion by denying all the cardinal doctrines of Christianity, as, the doctrine of redemption and reconciliation as taught in the Scriptures, the doctrine of justification by grace through faith in Christ Jesus, etc. Think of the almost universal rejection of the doctrine of verbal inspiration, regarding which even the most prominent so-called orthodox-believing professors, who are looked upon as pillars in the Lutheran Church, declare that this doctrine as taught by the dogmatists of our church could not be accepted and adhered to any longer in the light of modern science."

In an editorial on the same subject *The Lutheran Observer* says.

"For years the Methodists and Baptists have been spending in

Germany a very large proportion of the money contributed in their congregations for foreign mission work. However much we may condemn their course, yet a just judgment can only be formed when we know the conditions and facts as they really exist.

"Without a knowledge of the situation and what is being done by the orthodox pastors and people to rid Germany of heterodox teachers and rationalistic influences, we can not give to the godly in that land the practical sympathy and encouragement which should come from this side of the sea.

"A careful study of these influences abroad will help us better to appreciate our own Lutheran heritage in this country; will enable us to discover some similarity in the heterodox influences at work in a few of the theological seminaries of some sister denominations; and will also make us watchful and guard us against the importation of these same destructive tendencies into either our congregations or schools.

"An unprejudiced study of the disheartening situation and what the orthodox people of Germany are now rising up in their majesty to do to overcome and remove these heterodox influences, must inspire in us confidence to believe that tho it shall take fifty years, or even an entire century, yet the land of Luther must and shall be free from the irreligion and rationalism which now poison the very fountains of the nation's moral life and spiritual well-being. The Germans move slowly, but when they do move, they are mighty."

HANDSHAKING ACROSS THEOLOGICAL CHASMS.

A QUESTION which has long troubled the minds of many people in churches of the strictly orthodox and evangelical type relates to the form or extent of recognition which they may give to the institutions, movements, or enterprises originated or led by the so-called liberal elements without compromising themselves or seeming to concede some vital point of their own doctrinal systems. This question came up in a very sharp and decisive form when the invitation went out to men of all forms of faith to take part in the Congress of Religions at Chicago, with the result of showing that a wide difference of opinion exists among evangelical Christians as to their right and duty in a matter of this kind. The same point was brought out again in an address delivered by Rev. John Faville at the recent American Congress of Liberal Societies in Chicago. The subject of the address was "The Interchange of Ministerial Courtesies across Theological Chasms." It was Mr. Faville's contention that an interchange of pulpits between ministers of diverse creeds was something to be greatly desired in the interests of truth and charity, and that it did not necessarily involve any concession or compromise of any essential point of doctrine by either party to such an exchange. The chief barriers to such action as that proposed were enumerated by Mr. Faville as follows: (1) The idea that the pulpit must stand for sound doctrine; (2) the idea that the church is an infallible guide, the garner of essential truth, its creed the final word on cardinal doctrines, and its ministers priests; (3) the idea that the holy life must be grounded on certain doctrines, and (4) the implication by false interpretation that when an orthodox minister exchanges pulpits with a liberal preacher he himself is becoming a Universalist or Unitarian. *The Advance* (Congregational, Chicago) does not agree with Mr. Faville, and sets forth its views on his address in the following language:

"In the first place, this address seems to assume that there is no essential difference between the pulpit and any other platform on which a man may stand to utter his thought. The pulpit, the stage, the lecture platform, the stump of the political orator, are not to be discriminated by any principle of sacredness, and each may indifferently become the other as convenience may suggest. While admitting that the utterance of the church or of the pulpit is not necessarily infallible, and that the minister is not a priest, we still insist that the assumption is unsound. The pulpit is the

place for the feet of the preacher of Christ; a man of peculiar order, made so by the distinctive message he has to deliver, by the ordinance of the churches of Christ, and by the appointment of God. His office, *munus*, is clearly defined, and to jumble the pulpit with platforms of all sorts is to lose the clear idea of his distinctive function. Three words hold him forever to fixed centers: Incarnation, Atonement, Regeneration. To hold forth these with what they imply is to 'preach the preaching he is bidden to preach.' These are the words of life. The substitutes for, and modifications of, them are what Paul calls a 'different gospel,' the preacher of which, tho an angel from heaven, should be anathema. As a general fact the magic words, whose content is redemption, *incarnation*, *atonement*, *regeneration*, have scanty recognition and vague definition in the minds of those who are seeking the 'wider fellowship.' "

"Another unsound assumption, a very prevalent one among the liberal thinkers, is that there is no substantial agreement among Christian people as to what the Gospel is, and hence that it is unwise to make beliefs a ground of fellowship. This is a surprising assumption to make with the full light of historical Christianity shining upon us. The fact is, that the harmony of beliefs as to nine tenths of all that goes to make up the substance of the Gospel is the miracle of the centuries. The churches know what the Gospel is as clearly as the husbandman knows what wheat is, and always has known. It is impossible to impose upon his understanding with substitutions of tares or other weeds. How could it be otherwise? The Gospel is a definite entity, planned of God in the heavens, announced by prophets, revealed in Christ and delivered to messengers to be proclaimed to the ends of the earth for its salvation. Shall the ambassadors with a message of nothing less than infinite consequence be ignorant of what they are to announce? The divine Word and God's Spirit have made it clear enough what they must say; and wo to the man that ventures to deliver some alien message, or to indorse that alien message as the 'glad tidings of salvation.' "

AS TO INTERPRETING PROVIDENCES.

EXPERIENCE has taught us to be rather shy in explaining the voices of God as they sound out in the exercise of His providential authority. With this reflection *The New York Observer* editorially introduces some thoughts on the subject of "Interpreting Providences." The writer, whose editorial "we" is in this case broadly extended, goes on to say that we have so often found ourselves mistaken, and have so often found others mistaken, that we have learned caution in attempting to read "the handwriting on the wall," and that it would seem wiser to content ourselves with what is plain and evident, and keep in the channel of a plainly prescribed course, than to sound the unknown depths of Divine mysteries. He continues:

"What folly has been committed by some who have undertaken to decipher the prophetic numbers, and arrange with precision the dates for the transpiring of great events in the development of the purposes of God! The date of our Lord's second coming has been prescribed and published over and over again with the definiteness of a show-bill. Yet still that day tarries. Suspension of worldly affairs, and preparation of ascension robes, and assemblages of expectant adventists, have not hastened its approach. We remember hearing an old doggerel which stated most positively,

'The end of the world will certainly be
In eighteen hundred and forty-three.'

That was some time ago, and instead of ending, the world has taken on very considerable new life since that date.

"And even among those who are more modest in their predictions, there has been more or less of a tendency to translate all unusual or specially marked occurrences into portents and signs of His coming. The fact is that if wars and rumors of wars, and general calamities, and political and social disturbances and atmospheric phenomena were inevitable precursors of that great crisis, it must needs have happened long ago, and have happened often, for at no period of the world's history have these signs been wanting. If there is anything clear and definite with reference to that event which is to close the present course of worldly

affairs, it is that it will be unheralded and sudden. It will come as did the flood. It will come to the great majority of persons as a thief in the night.

"But this disposition to explain divine mysteries, and find a ready answer for all the providences, as they are called, is not limited to any special direction. Puny human arms often attempt to steer the thunderbolts of God. There are not lacking those who, no doubt with the very best of intentions, and with great zeal for God's glory, shoot out some terrible judgment upon the Sabbath-breaker and the blasphemer, and stand ready to account for any disaster or mishap on such principles as Job's friends explained the calamities which overwhelmed that sorely tried man, or as the Maltese barbarians interpreted the viper's visit to Paul. Yet oftentimes, too, they are called to change their minds. The result will not bear out their hypothesis."

The writer reminds us that churches burn as well as theaters, and that the Sabbath storm which swoops down upon a party of excursionists may break with equal power upon a church. He further says:

"No doubt there are judgments. There are recorded cases where sudden doom has overtaken the wicked, and they have been stricken down in their sin like Ananias and Sapphira. Yet how often, too, men fall at the post of duty! Sentence against evil works in the wisdom of God's moral government is not executed speedily. Not only is space given for repentance, but opportunity is freely offered for choice. If God set the seal of His judgments upon all wrongdoing, and the Sabbath-breaker and profane swearer and other high-handed sinners were visited with swift retribution, there would be no more of these sins than there is of grand larceny in state's prison. But the moral status would reach the same proportion. . . . Nor are the providences we often seek unwisely to explain always judgments. There is a considerable proneness to interpret favorable omens, especially when the wish is father of the thought."

Henry M. Stanley an Editor.—It is a matter of universal interest that Mr. Stanley, the African explorer, has closely identified himself with the evangelization of Africa by becoming the associate editor of Bishop William Taylor's monthly pictorial publication, *Illustrated Africa*, which is published in New York. During his late brief visit to this city Mr. Stanley thus became editorially associated with Bishop Taylor in the work of Christianizing Africa, and in a letter received from him he expresses his deep interest in the matter, as follows:

Illustrated Africa, New York:—

"While I am not thinking of making another journey into Africa, my heart is set in the development of that continent, a work which I can help along much better now than if I were on the ground. Africa is practically explored, and the intelligence of its inhabitants demonstrated. I think that Africa never will be another North American continent, but we must remember that it is only a short time since it has been penetrated by civilizing forces. When I was at Lake Victoria, eighteen years ago, there was not a missionary there; now there are forty thousand native Christians and two hundred churches. The natives are enthusiastic converts and would spend their last penny to acquire a Bible. What we want now is to develop the country, not so much for the white man, but for the natives themselves.

Yours faithfully,

HENRY M. STANLEY."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A MOVEMENT which may have very important results for the inferior ranks of the clergy in the Church of England is to be inaugurated at the forthcoming meetings of the Church Congress at Norwich in October. An attempt will be made to put the curates into a far better position in relation to the benefited clergy than they at present occupy. The aim of the new curates movement is to bring about these two reforms: (1) The entire abolition of the present system of patronage in the Church of England; and (2) the abrogation of all the existing distinctions between incumbents and curates by the substitution therefore of parochial colleges of priests.

The Mid-Continent (St. Louis) is of the opinion that there are altogether too many collections for special objects taken up in the Presbyterian Church. It says: "A person who represents or is interested in the work in a certain country or region visits the church, presents his case, and takes up a collection. It may be a work that justly challenges the help and sympathy of Christian people, but nevertheless it operates as a drain upon the church. People when called upon to contribute, for instance, to the Home or Foreign Board will often reply, 'Why, we gave to such an object, that should suffice.' This is, to a large degree, the effect of these collections."

ONE of the latest societies for practical Christian service organized by Mr. Moody has for its object the distribution of good literature in prisons. The Colportage Association connected with the Bible Institute (Chicago) has now a prison fund for that purpose. The association has suitable books ready and desires to distribute them economically throughout the country. These books consist of the writings of the leading Christian workers of this and other lands.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

TURKEY AS THE CAUSE OF EUROPEAN DISCORD.

THE Sultan has been forced to give way to the pressure of France, Russia, and England. He has consented to govern Armenia under the supervision of a commission to be appointed by the powers. This is thin the edge of the wedge which will ultimately break up the Turkish Empire. But the consequences of this interference as endangering the peace of Europe are already apparent. It is doubtful if a commission appointed by the treaty powers will work more successfully than the joint rule of American, English, and German agents in Samoa. The Russian papers think that much scope should be given to Chakir Pasha, the man whom the Sultan has appointed to carry out reforms in Armenia. *The Viedomosti*, Moscow, says:

"The task of Chakir Pasha will be to prove that the Armenian Christians can live peacefully under Turkish rule. The ambassadors of the powers must be permitted to watch the Pasha's doings, in order to be certain that he is successful. But only when there is conclusive proof that Turkey is positively unable to keep order in Armenia will the powers be justified in interference. It should be remembered that, as yet, nothing is known of the real condition of Armenia. A European guardianship over Turkey might lead to serious complications. Russia does not want that, altho she wishes the Armenians well, and is willing to work in concert with France and England. Turkey now comes forward and demands a term of two years to put the affairs of Armenia in order. This seems very reasonable to the Russian Government, and if the Armenians really want nothing but that their lives, their property, and their honor should be safe, they can be well satisfied with the offers made by Turkey."

The present of 30,000 rifles which the Czar has made to Prince Nikita of Montenegro proves that Russia wishes her small but valiant ally in the Balkan to be ready in case of emergency. The Vienna papers declare that Austria must have a say in the administration of Turkish provinces, to prevent Russia from obtaining undue influence. Curiously enough, the Armenian question has been made the peg upon which the anti-German journals hang their colors. These papers declare that the whole foreign policy of Great Britain must undergo a change of front. Neither Russia nor France, they think, is Germany's enemy; that place is henceforth held by England. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"We have always made war upon our competitors in trade. France is no longer our competitor to any great extent, but Germany is. By a war with Germany we could win much but lose nothing. By a war with France we would always lose whatever the outcome might be. We are, therefore, against a hasty union with the powers of Central Europe. Two roads are open to us: We must satisfy France by evacuation of Egypt, or give countenance to the Czar. In the latter case we must leave Russia free to act in the South, and calmly see the Russians occupy Constantinople. This, for diverse reasons, seems to be the most preferable course."

This article has not passed unnoticed in Berlin. *The Tageblatt* thinks it can not be a matter of indifference to Great Britain whether the Half Moon or the Greek Cross is elevated in Constantinople. The majority of the German papers regard the growing enmity of England with composure. They do not believe that England could turn the scales in a war between the Triple and Dual Alliances. *The Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"This is plainly a systematic way of preaching enmity against Germany. Well, it is immaterial to Germany what kind of a policy England intends to pursue. Our English cousins need not threaten us. They may be very glad if we do not make their lives still more unhappy by giving countenance to France. We could easily take part with France in her demand that the Nile Valley be evacuated, and there are also other questions across the seas in which we might throw our influence against England."—

Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHINA DISPENSING REWARDS.

CHINA is beginning to show her gratitude to the three powers who interfered in her behalf. France has already obtained valuable concessions. The French have been given the right to build a railroad from their possessions in Tonkin to the Southern Chinese provinces. In regulating the frontier question, China has also given many advantages to France, recognizing a large portion of the territory east of the Mekong River as belonging to France. This has caused great dissatisfaction in England. *The Daily Chronicle*, London, says:

"The British Government will undoubtedly refuse *in toto* to recognize this Franco-Chinese treaty, and indeed we have no doubt whatever that this step has already been taken. But in any event, these proceedings have brought 'the race for Yunnan'—that is, the commercial rivalry of France to secure the trade of Southern China through Tonkin, and of Great Britain to secure it through Burma and the Shan States—to an acute phase."

The English are now sorry that they left Siam to be a "buffer state." They think France is encroaching upon their territory, and they believe that France has beaten them in tapping the trade of Southern China. It is, however, extremely difficult to obtain an insight into the delineation of the frontier. *The Temps*, Paris, points out that England had abandoned the protectorate over certain chiefs to the south of the province of Yunnan, and the French have now obtained this protectorate from the Chinese, and will make the most of it. Meanwhile they hold Chautaboon, a Siamese port, which gives them a great advantage over their British competitors. It seems unlikely that they will give this port up to Siam. *The Estafette*, Paris, says:

"Great Britain asks how it is that there is no mention in the treaty of the evacuation of Chautaboon by the French. But this port is not in China, and before restoring it to the Siamese, it is desirable that Egypt should be handed over to the Egyptians. This latter question does not concern Lord Salisbury only. It also interests France, Russia, and other nations, whereas the Franco-Chinese treaty affects only France and China. Great Britain will, therefore, do well to settle with us the compensation which she owes us for the acts of pillage and massacre in Uganda, and for the detriment caused to our countrymen on the Niger and elsewhere."

While many of the English papers in the Far East complain that England will lose her hold upon China if France is allowed to go on, the *Bangkok Times* takes a more cheerful view. This paper says:

"If the convention really has, which we are strongly inclined to doubt, dealt in any way with the cis-Mekong portion of the Shan states, it is of course null and void *ab initio*, and as harmless as if China had undertaken to recognize French rights in the county of Kent. With regard to the extension of French railways into Yunnan, why should Great Britain interfere in a matter which is undoubtedly to her advantage? Let France have her railway by all means; if British traders refuse to patronize it, in all probability it will perish of inanition. . . . French trade ambitions nearly always result in a *fiasco*, but there is no reason why we should refuse to allow them to prepare the soil for us to follow."

It remains to be seen whether the attempts of Germany to obtain a firm footing in China will be regarded with equal composure by English merchants. The Germans fear that Russia and France will reap all the advantages of their intervention in behalf of China, while Germany will get little or nothing. Russia's share of the reward has not yet assumed a concrete form, but no one doubts that she will receive valuable concessions in Manchuria. A sop has just been thrown to Germany. *The Pekin and Tientsin Times* says:

"The German Minister has succeeded in securing from the Chinese Government a site for a German settlement at Tientsin. A large tract of river frontage thus becomes German property, offering fine opportunities for enterprise. The Government granaries, the Canton and Fu-kien cemetery, and the New Col-

lege are within the grant, but the Germans are to exempt them from all taxes."

But this partial success is not sufficient to satisfy the Germans. They expect to obtain a whole port, to be held by them as Hongkong is held by the British. Negotiations regarding this point are pending. The *Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung* says:

"The port most useful for the purposes of Germany would be Amoy, as it is handy not only for the China trade, but also for the trade with Formosa, the Philippine Islands, Tonkin, and India. It would not be difficult to obtain Amoy from the Chinese, and the place would be worth much more than the expenses which, of a necessity, must be incurred. This one Chinese port would be much more valuable than extensive possessions in Africa. Germany's trade will never be fully established until she has a place equal to cope with Hongkong."

France and Germany have, however, obtained a moral advantage which will be of special interest to Americans. The Catholic

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土地明係本機及之國稅賣地
如房立賣處不奉後律契業方

FACSIMILE OF THE DECREE ORDERING THE
MANDARINS TO PROTECT FRENCH MIS-
SIONARIES.

Missions, under the special protection of the French and German governments, will receive more attention on the part of the Chinese officials, according to the Berthemy convention, of which we give a facsimile in Chinese characters. This valuable document will, no doubt, form the

basis of negotiations for the protection of English and American missionaries. We give its translation according to the *China Gazette*, Shanghai:

"From this time forward whenever the missionaries purchase lands or houses in any part of the interior (of China) the title deeds of such lands and houses need only bear the names of the owners of the lands and houses. The life deeds need only specify that the above lands and houses have already been acquired by the Roman Catholic community and it is not necessary to write the names of the French missionaries; after the signatures affixed to the title deeds, the Roman Catholic Church must pay the Government taxes in the same manner as the native owners, according to the regulation prescribed by the Chinese imperial law. When the lands and houses are disposed of to the Roman Catholic Church the owners of such land and houses are not required to wait the orders or permission of the native officials."

THE EXECUTION OF A BRITISH TRADER IN AFRICA.

THE Belgian Parliament is unable to make up its mind to take the Kongo State from King Leopold. The King, no doubt, intended to furnish his country with a colony which would prove a source of great riches and establish a market for the busy industries of Belgium, whose importance rivals that of countries more than ten times its size. But the Belgians fear that they will get into difficulties with the great powers, and they refuse to endanger their neutrality for the sake of the Kongo Free State. That their fears are not groundless is proved by the case of Charles Stokes, a British trader who was summarily executed by King Leopold's officers for supplying arms and ammunition to natives in rebellion against the king's government. It is likely that England will demand a heavy indemnity. The guilt of the trader seems to be established beyond doubt, but a case will be made out of the alleged irregularity of the proceedings. The *Bien du Peuple*, Brussels, declares that the rebellious chiefs depended upon Mr. Stokes's aid in their resistance to the Kongo authorities. This paper says:

"In these letters Stokes announced to Kibange that he would soon arrive to assist in repulsing the forces of the Free State.

He also announced that he would bring arms and ammunition, and these very materials were seized by M. Lothaire at Kilunga. It happened that M. Lothaire arrived at Kilunga two weeks before the time at which he was expected by Stokes. Had this not been the case, he would have escaped quite easily. As it was, Commandant Lothaire obtained positive proof of the Englishman's guilt, and ordered Lieutenants Henry and Brex in pursuit, Brought before the council of war, and charged with the crime of treason against the Free State, he had nothing to say. He was sentenced to death, and was executed. Before this, however, he revealed the places where arms and ivory were hidden, all of which goods Commandant Lothaire confiscated on behalf of the State."

The *St. James's Gazette*, London, has interviewed an African traveler who does not wish to have his name mentioned—"one of those who go out there to look around and hunt a little, just like any other fellow." His testimony does not clear Stokes. But he thinks the Englishman ought to have been brought to Bomba. To hang a white man in the middle of Africa hurts the prestige of the whites, and their lives are likely to be in danger from the natives. The *St. James's Gazette's* informant, nevertheless, admits that Stokes was an old offender. Even British officers caught him red-handed more than once. It appears that the Blue Books of 1892 contain information to this effect. Captain Lugard, when at Uganda, managed to obtain evidence against Stokes in the following neat manner:

"Captain Lugard wanted more rifles, and somehow or other he heard that Stokes had arms and ammunition of his own as well as East Africa Company's goods. When Stokes got within reach he wrote a wrathful letter to Captain Lugard complaining that the Captain had called him a smuggler, and so forth. Now, the Captain is a bit of a diplomatist, so he asked Stokes to a meal and smoothed his feathers for him. Stokes denied that he had any arms or powder; but Captain Lugard wheedled him into the admission that he had, and pressed Stokes to sell them to him. Stokes fell into the trap and wrote down a list of what he had: there were about thirty loads of powder, a few loads of caps, and, I think, about 250 guns. With that list in Stokes's handwriting in his pocket, and a letter stipulating the price, the game was in Captain Lugard's hands."

The profit on the sale of arms and ammunition is described as at "anything above a thousand per cent." The Germans are not very much pleased with the energetic behavior of Major Lothaire. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"It is well known that the Belgians are doing their best to lead the ivory trade exclusively over their own route, and the Belgian officials obtain special financial advantages thereby. The whole proceeding is rather high-handed. It seems that the Belgians invited the trader to take tea with them, and then hanged him. Germany certainly is interested to know whether any white trader, who deals with the Kongo State natives through German territory, may be executed at the order of the first Belgian officer that comes along. Belgium, it seems, endeavors to extend the boundaries of the Kongo State. It is an open question whether this will be permitted unless the traders coming from German territory are assured of better treatment than Stokes has received." —Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE Duke of Broglie is at present writing some interesting articles for the *Correspondant*, Paris, in which he speaks of the chances which the Monarchy had in France. He thinks Bismarck has always done his best to strengthen the Republic in France, much to the disgust of the Royalists. When, during MacMahon's time, the chances stood well for the Comte de Chambord (the Duke de Broglie thinks the Royalists only failed to gain their ends then because they held on to the historic white flag, instead of the tricolor), the German Ambassador remarked to the Duke de Broglie that the Republic was a good thing for France. The Duke then lost patience. "If the Republic finds such favor with you," he answered, "why don't you introduce it in Germany?"

A LAPSE of gallantry occurred the other day in Professor Tait's class at Edinburgh, says *The Woman's Signal*. Under the new régime the front bench is allotted to ladies, and it happened that on this day the fair students numbered eight. The subject of discussion was crystals and their geometric forms. "An octahedron, gentlemen," went on the Professor, "is a body with eight plain faces. For example—" A rude and reactionary male at the back saw his opportunity. "Front bench!" he shouted.

A PAGE FROM CANADA'S HISTORY.

THAT our neighbors in the North rose in rebellion against the British Government in 1837 is remembered by comparatively few persons. Still fewer are aware that the Canadians contemplated setting up an independent republic. Two events recall these facts just now. A statue of Dr. Chenier, the leader of that rebellion, has been unveiled at Montreal, on a site given



CHENIER'S STATUE AT MONTREAL.

for this purpose by the city. At the same time *The Reveil*, Montreal, publishes a document which is now extremely rare—the Declaration of Independence then drawn up. We give the gist of this document:

The insurgents complain that the British Government has failed to keep the "solemn covenant" made with the people of Canada. The British Government "hath disposed of our revenue without the constitutional consent of the local legislature, pillaged our treasury, arrested great numbers of our citizens, and committed them to prison; distributed through the country a mercenary army, whose presence is accompanied by consternation and alarm, whose track is red with the blood of our people, who have laid our villages in ashes, profaned our temples, and spread terror and waste through the land." Then follow eighteen declarations. The political connection be-

tween Great Britain and Lower Canada is declared severed, and the country is proclaimed a republic. Equality of rights between all classes, including Indians, follows next. The relations between church and state are severed; the death-sentence is abolished except for murder; imprisonment for debt is done away with except in cases of fraud. There shall be freedom of the press, trial by jury in all criminal and important civil cases, state education, elections by ballot, legalization of titles to property already held, and the use of both French and English as official languages. A constitutional convention is called, and all male person over twenty-one years of age are allowed to vote. The document is signed: "By order of the Provisional Government, Robert Nelson."

The Provisional Government had its headquarters at St. Charles, says *The Week*, Toronto. Owing to the rapid movements of the British forces, all incriminating documents, including the Declaration of Independence, were destroyed. The British cornered the rebels at St. Eustache, where Dr. Chenier fell, fighting for the cause which he thought just.

The British authorities and the Loyalists of those days bear the rebels no ill-will at this distant date. The French Canadians who were present at the unveiling of Chenier's statue expressed no disloyal sentiments. The *Patrie* and other French-Canadian papers give long extracts from speeches made upon the occasion, in which the Queen is assured of the loyalty of her Canadian subjects. One of the speakers, M. Marchand, said:

"The defeat of the insurgents must be looked upon by us as a victory in the political arena. If we enjoy to-day the privileges of a free people, if we live at peace with our fellow citizens of

British origin, and the loyalty of her Gracious Majesty's French-Canadian citizens is assured, it is because the events of those days opened the eyes of the imperial authorities. Chenier and his unfortunate companions sacrificed their lives to obtain for us an existence worthy of a free people, living on the soil which their ancestors prepared for civilization. Their conduct is a precious example for the present generation, which is too much absorbed in cold speculation, to the exclusion of patriotic sentiment. Chenier and his companions bequeathed us political rights, and it is our duty to maintain them intact. Their work was not the work of a popular faction only. They obtained results by which the entire nation has benefited. They caused reforms which have given Canada a chance to become a great, prosperous, and happy country; in which the diverse elements of population can live in perfect harmony under an honest and patriotic administration."

CAN SOCIALISM BE CHECKED IN GERMANY?

THE opposition of the German Socialists has proved to be more than a discordant note in the harmony with which the nation celebrated its political birth. There has been a revival of the old question whether special legislation should be resorted to in order to suppress them, and the question has received additional importance from the fact that the Emperor has openly called the nation to aid in the suppression of Socialism. The *Vorwärts*, the official organ of the German Socialists, bitterly attacked the memory of Emperor William I. This led the present Emperor to close an address to his choicest troops as follows:

"A note has been struck at our grand celebrations which has no place there. A rabble unworthy of the name of Germans has dared to drag in the dust the person of an Emperor whom we universally honor and whose remembrance is sacred to us. May the whole people find in themselves the strength necessary to repel such monstrous attacks. If not, then I call upon you to resist this treasonable band, and to free us from such elements."

The general impression is that the Emperor wishes loyal people to oppose all Socialist agitation. Legislation against them is generally regarded as useless. The Bismarck press would like to see the Socialists outlawed, but most papers, even the ultra-conservative ones, point out that the Old Chancellor failed to accomplish his aims by coercion. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"Social-Democracy defending its constitutional rights is very different from the Socialists who hurt the feelings of the nation. The defeat which followed the latter action need not be feared by the Socialists in the former case. The Socialists will be much pleased if anything is done to neutralize the effects of the defeat they have suffered."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* complains that the other parties are not earnest in their endeavors to suppress revolutionary tendencies. They are too much engrossed with their own private interests. That paper says:

"The Emperor has not asked the Reichstag to act against the Socialists. He calls upon the whole nation, and, indeed, it will need the strength of the nation to repel them. The parties, especially the Conservative parties, endeavor to gain advantages for themselves by any special legislation against Socialism. The Emperor has spoken so clearly that it is impossible to accuse him of duplicity. If he wanted an *Umsturz* law, he would not call upon the people, but their legal representatives. It is to be hoped that the Conservatives will embrace the opportunity to prove their loyalty. We know that there is another party, the Catholics, who can not easily be won, but much can be accomplished if the Conservatives aid the Government."

The Radicals, who wish to remodel German administration after the English pattern, think that no police interference is necessary. One of their leaders, Theodor Barth, writes in the *Nation*, Berlin:

"If the Socialists do not choose to take part in such celebrations,

let them stay away. The places prepared for these festivities will not, on this account, remain empty. And if Socialistic publications—without direct violation of the law—pass a brutal criticism upon Emperor William I., they will not gain anything except that the rest of the nation will honor the memory of the old Emperor all the more. If excesses of this kind could harm the monarchy, it would have been overthrown in England a long time ago. When Queen Victoria celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of her reign, and passed through the streets of London followed by a cortège in which both the Prince of Wales and the Crown-Prince of Germany were present, her *Via triumphalis* was strewn with leaflets advocating the republican form of government as the best for England. The Englishmen did not seem to think that the police should interfere in the matter. The revolutionary papers were thrown away, and there was an end to the matter. A little less nervousness in the treatment of the German Socialists can not do any harm."

Many papers agree with the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, which thinks that "honest indignation put threats into the mouth of this sovereign," and that "it would be unwise for the persons in question to disregard these threats." The Socialists themselves are well pleased with the effect of their attitude. One of their English organs, *Justice*, says it should never be forgotten that they are, first and foremost, a revolutionary party. Bebel, Singer, and Liebknecht continually refer to the "*grossen Kladderadatch*," the Great Row, when everything will be turned topsy-turvy, but they are careful to inform their followers that the time has not yet come. Too many workingmen are still to be "educated," i.e., taught that every employer, capitalist, official, clergyman, and prince is an exploiter. The other parties have no way of reaching the industrial laborers. In the country districts some influence is exercised by the retired officers and non-commissioned officers, who are nearly all conservative and loyal. The Catholics are looked after by their priests, but the industrial laborers are left to the Socialists, for the German capitalists have not yet learned the value of those professional politicians of humbler rank who, in other countries, negotiate between the candidates and the electors. The *Vorwärts* wants to know who is meant by "a rabble." Is it the Socialist leaders only? If so, then the troops can do nothing. And, indeed, it is almost impossible to proceed against them. In Parliament their position as members of the Legislature protects them, and they can not be reached by the press laws, as they hire dummy editors to go to prison for them—which means nothing but a few weeks' retirement. Ill-treatment in prison is out of question. The nation would not tolerate it. A correspondent of the *Kladderadatch*, Berlin, wants to know if there is any chance to apply lynch law to the Socialists. But this is impossible. The paper answers that the police would proceed against men who should use violence against Socialist editors. Yet, in spite of the apparent hopelessness of the case, some great thinkers of the nation do not regard the advent of Socialist rule as probable. Professor Weber, of Freiburg, says:

"Proudly the modern proletariat announces itself heir of the ideals which formerly led the middle classes. How stand its chances to obtain the political leadership of the nation? Those who would to-day declare that the German laborers, as a class, are either politically fit or on the road to fitness, would assume the rôle of a flatterer and a seeker of the doubtful honors of popularity. In their economical views the upper circles of the German workmen are much more advanced than the egoism of the possessing classes is willing to concede. Politically the working-classes are immeasurably less fit than the clique of journalists who seek to monopolize their leadership describe the workmen to themselves. These disgraced *bourgeoisie* like to juggle with the reminiscences of a hundred years ago—and they have succeeded in presenting themselves to timid minds as the intellectual descendants of the men who sat in the French National Convention. But they are less dangerous than they think they are. There is nothing of Catiline in their character, neither is there anything of the powerful national emotion which inspired the men of the Convention."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT IT COSTS TO GOVERN REPUBLICAN FRANCE.

THE irreconcilable Monarchists in France have issued a kind of a pronunciamento to the people in which they aim to show that the change from a monarchy to a republic has not been all glory. The document is considered timely, since the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Republic is at hand. The signers show in particular that the finances of the country under the Republican *régime* have deteriorated wofully. It is regarded as an open secret that great favoritism is shown in the distribution of offices and benefices, and that party friends look to the public funds as their sources of revenue. It is simply extraordinary how often this charge is repeated in opposition papers. The recently published "Statistical Year-book" of the Republic gives the data for 1893.

The increase in the number of officials is extraordinary. Comparative data here given show this. In 1855 France had in all 30,761 state officials, who received salaries amounting to 241,000,000 francs. The pension list then amounted to 23,000,000 francs. The Empire increased their number of officials, at least to a certain extent, in order to make room for its friends. The population at that time numbered 36,000,000. In 1870 this figure, largely through the acquisition of Savoy and Nizza with 670,000 inhabitants, had increased to 38,000,000. The number of officials had increased correspondingly and were 37,204, with a salary list of 296,400,000 francs, and a pension list of 30,500,000 francs. In 1872, largely through the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, with a population of 1,600,000, France numbered only 36,100,000 people. But the list of officials had increased to 49,095. In 1893 the population had again reached the figures of 1870, viz., 38,000,000, but the officials had reached the enormous proportion of 82,037, or more than twice the 37,204 in 1870; while the salaries paid amounted to 517,200,000 francs, over against 296,400,000 in 1870; and the pension list was 63,200,000, or more than double the sum needed in 1870.

Only to a slight degree was this increase of 253,500,000 francs due to an increase of salaries for existing offices; and only to a slight degree caused by the acquisition of territory in Africa and elsewhere. The bulk of it is the result of an increase in the number of offices established, so it is claimed by the Royalist document, an increase made by the politicians to satisfy their relatives and friends, and feed them from the public crib. The Empire left 37,000 official positions, and in two years the Republic added 4,000 others. It withdrew 45,000 persons from productive callings, and made them beneficiaries of the state. It is claimed that this lamentable state of affairs, one of the signs of the weakness of the Republic, is a leading cause for the economic retrogression made in France.—Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN is said to be seriously thinking of the introduction of the conscript system in England. "The proposal is that every man shall be compelled either to serve in the army or navy, or to pay a fine in lieu of personal service," says *The Methodist Times*. "It is assumed that in this wealthy country, with its tradition of freedom from the military yoke, great numbers of persons will pay a fine in order to escape the conscription, and these accumulated fines would form a fund big enough to break the back of the financial difficulty which has hitherto rendered all old-age pension schemes impracticable."

"THEY have a way of treating wife-beaters in Germany which appears very sensible," says *The Newcastle Chronicle*. "When a man is convicted of this offense, he is not locked up at once, but is allowed to continue at his work all through the week. At the week end he is looked after by the police, who put him into prison until Monday morning. His wages are taken from him and delivered up to his wife. On Monday morning he is handed over to his employer. If he will not then work, he is thrown into jail again, where there is no doubt he will have to work a great deal harder than he does when at his usual employment." In some countries this would be regarded as intolerable paternalism.

IT is said that gold in paying quantities has been discovered in the Taunus hills, in Hesse. The Prussian Government is investigating the grounds, and several laboratories have received samples to be tested. Most of the gold and silver mines in Germany are now completely exhausted.

THE German Catholics protest against the Roman festivities in honor of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops, and declare that the restoration of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope is a necessity. The Protestant papers say that Protestants have no objections to this, but the question is whether Italy and her king are willing to give up Rome.

No reigning family is more unfortunate than the Hapsburgs, once the most powerful dynasty in the world. Emperor Francis Joseph's son, Crown-Prince Rudolph, committed suicide, and now the next of kin, the Emperor's nephew, Francis Ferdinand, will be declared *throndienst-unfähig*, i. e., incapable of serving as a sovereign. He has already been declared *militär-unfähig*—unfit for military service—on account of his wretched health. His brother is, therefore, likely to become Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. The name of this Archduke is Francis Joseph. He is thirty years old, married, and has a son.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEAUTIES AND PESTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

IF one is not fortunate enough to be able to go and see the wonderful arboreal beauties of Central America, the next best thing is to read a well-written description of them, such as may be found in Mr. Richard Harding Davis's account of the travels of "Three Gringos" in that tropical clime. Mr. Davis thus narrates, in *Harper's* for September, what he calls the most beautiful and wonderful experience of his journey. He describes a ride through a forest of manacca-palms:

"There is a plant that looks like the manacca-palm at home which you see in flower-pots in the corners of drawing-rooms at weddings, and consequently when we saw the real manacca-palm the effect was curious. It did not seem as tho they were monster specimens of these little plants in the States, but as tho we had grown smaller. We felt dwarfed, as tho we had come across a rose-bush as large as a tree. The branches of these palms were sixty feet high, and occasionally six feet broad, and bent and swayed and interlaced in the most graceful and exquisite confusion. Every blade trembled in the air, and for hours we heard no other sound save their perpetual murmur and rustle. Not even the hoofs of our mules gave a sound, for they trod on the dead leaves of centuries. The palms made a natural archway for us, and the leaves hung like a portière across the path, and you would see the man riding in front raise his arm and push the long blades to either side, and disappear as they fell again into place behind him. It was like a scene on the tropical island of a pantomime, where everything is exaggerated both in size and in beauty. It made you think of a giant aquarium or conservatory which had been long neglected.

"At every hundred yards or so there were giant trees with smooth gray trunks, as even and regular as marble, and with roots like flying-buttresses, a foot in thickness, and reaching from ten to fifteen feet up from the ground. If these flanges had been covered over, a man on muleback could have taken refuge between them. Some of the trunks of these trees were covered with intricate lace-work of a parasite which twisted in and out, and which looked as tho thousands of snakes were crawling over the white surface of the tree; they were so much like snakes that one passed beneath them with an uneasy shrug. Hundreds of orchids clung to the branches of the trees, and from these stouter limbs to the more pliable branches of the palms below white-faced monkeys sprang and swung from tree to tree, running along the branches until they bent with the weight like a trout-rod, and sprang upright again with a sweep and rush as the monkeys leaped off chattering into the depths of the forest. We rode through this enchanted wilderness of wavering sunlight and damp green shadows for the greater part of the day, and came out finally into a broad open plain, cut up by little bubbling streams, flashing brilliantly in the sun. It was like an awakening from a strange and beautiful nightmare."

But there is another side to the picture of this tropical life, and one which illustrates Uncle Remus's aphorism, "Hit seem like triberlation waitin' for all on us dus roun' de corner." Mr. Davis writes:

"I have camped in our West, where all you need is a blanket to lie upon and another to wrap around you, and a saddle for a pillow, and where, with a smouldering fire at your feet, you can sleep without thought of insects. But there is nothing green that grows in Honduras that is not saturated and alive with bugs, and all manner of things that creep and crawl and sting and bite. It transcends mere discomfort; it is an absolute curse to the country, and to every one in it, and it would be as absurd to write of Honduras without dwelling on the insects, as of the west coast of Africa without speaking of the fever. You can not sit on the grass or on a fallen tree, or walk under an upright one or through the bushes, without hundreds of some sort of animal or other attaching themselves to your clothing or to your person. And if you get down from your mule to take a shot at something in the bushes and walk but twenty feet into them, you have to

be beaten with brushes and rods when you come out again as vigorously as tho you were a dusty carpet. There will be sometimes as many as a hundred insects under one leaf; and after they have once laid their claws upon you, your life is a mockery, and you feel at night as tho you were sleeping in a bed with red pepper. The mules have even a harder time of it; for, as if they did not suffer enough in the day, they are in constant danger at night from vampires, which fasten themselves to the neck and suck out the blood, leaving them so weak that often when we came to saddle them in the morning they would stagger and almost fall. Sometimes the side of their head and shoulders would be wet with their own blood."

KINSHIP OF THE VARIOUS SENSES.

WE have given before in these columns speculations on the possibility of developing a new art in abstract color, so that we shall have symphonies in color as we now have symphonies in sound. In considering these speculations, Joseph Goddard (*Musical Opinion*, London, September 1) cites an interesting illustration of the similarity of conditions underlying various senses. He says:

"As is well known, the different worlds of sense are due not to difference in the general character of the influence that impresses each upon us, but to differences in our sensory organs. Up to a certain point the conditions underlying various worlds of special sensation are similar. This is well illustrated in the experimental fancy quoted by Prof. Croom Robertson, from the German, of a man in a dark room in the vicinity of a rod which is set whirling round one of its ends at a pace beginning slowly and gradually increasing. At the outset, if he is near enough, he is sensible of physical force as he receives a blow. Removing to a distance sufficient to escape this, when the rod begins to spin from sixteen to twenty times a second a deep note assails his ear. As the pace increases the note rises, until as the speed has to be counted by tens of thousands it attains a painful shrillness, passing as the rate further increases into silence. Now, the rod may go on whirling for a considerable time without further affecting the man. But when it gains some million times a second faint rays of heat will begin to steal toward him, setting up the sensation of warmth in his skin. This warmth will grow more and more intense as the rate of revolution rises through tens, hundreds, and thousands of millions. But there is more in heaven and earth than the man, if this thus far were his sole sensorial experience, would dream of in his philosophy. Let the pace go on rising until it reach four hundred billions, and behold! a dim red light breaks through the darkness. Now, as the rate still mounts up, heat subsides, and ultimately passes away as sound did. But the red glows more vividly; passes through yellow, green, and blue to violet, at which color the speed has attained eight hundred billions a second. The pace still increasing, the violet vanishes into darkness. Then, however much longer the rod goes on, its doings come no more within the ken of that man's senses."

The Inventor of the Polka.—"The origin of the polka is not generally known, the inventor of the dance having been a young Bohemian girl named Haniczka Selezka. She was a blooming young peasant maiden, and the best dancer in the village of Costelec, on the River Elbe, and used to perform solo dances of her own invention at the various village festivities. It was in the year 1830, at a farmhouse that the assembled guests asked her to dance a solo, and she said, 'I will show you something quite new,' and to the music of her own singing she danced the polka step, tho with more elaboration than it is now performed. The dance became so popular that it was later made a national dance, and Haniczka named it Pulku, as she said it was danced in short steps; from Pulku came Polku, and finally Polka, the dance three years later, in 1830, becoming popular in Prague, and in 1839 it was already danced at the Vienna balls, and one year later became the most popular dance in Paris. Haniczka Selezka is still alive, surrounded by numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren sprung from her own six sons and daughters."—*The Etude*.

WALTZING MICE.

THE following description of some very curious and interesting Japanese animals is communicated to *Natural Science*, London, August, by Edgar R. Waite of the Museum at Sydney, Australia. The editor remarks in a note that the creatures have already been described in technical zoological journals more than once, tho not until within two or three years. The general public, however, is quite uninformed regarding them, so that this popular account can not fail to be interesting:

"Whatever the late war may have done toward increasing our knowledge of Japan and things Japanese, it was the means of introducing to me an interesting domestic animal, the subject of this article.

"The mice were obtained from Mr. Haley, of this city [Sydney], who received them from Japan. The original pair and nearly all the offspring for several generations are white, variegated with black, disposed about the head, nape, and root of the tail. The exceptions are reversions to the color of the wild brown mouse, and two instances in which the black is replaced by faint buff; the irides of these are pink, whereas those of the other mice are dark.

"At first, a visitor probably regards the mice as mere color varieties of the common white race. A moment's observation reveals the peculiarities of the breed, and attention is riveted by their strange performances. Early in life they exhibit the tendency which has earned for them the name above applied. When a mouseling leaves the nest its gait consists of an evident attempt to proceed in a straight line; this is frustrated by a tremulous movement of the head, which is nervously shaken from side to side. Shortly, a tendency is exhibited to turn; this develops into a rotatory motion, performed with extraordinary rapidity, which constitutes the peculiarity of the waltzing mouse.

"The ordinary routine of daily life is constantly interrupted by this mad disposition to whirl, frequently indulged in for several minutes, and, with an occasional stoppage of a few seconds, continued for hours. The floor of one of Mr. Haley's cages being somewhat rough, the mice actually reduced their feet to stumps before it was noticed. Like ordinary mice they sleep during the day, but apparently waltz the whole night long. If, however, they are disturbed during daylight, they leave their bed and work off some surplus energy.

"The rotation is so rapid that all individuality of head and tail is lost to the eye, only a confused ball of black and white being recognizable. Very often they spin in couples, revolving head to tail at such a speed that an unbroken ring only is perceived. It is remarkable that they keep perfectly together; this may be attributed to their similarity in size and not to any special faculty they may possess. An upright peg forms a favorite pivot, but even without this guide they would not, in several minutes, cover an area larger than a dinner-plate, and they easily spin under a tumbler. Sometimes three or four mice run together, the extra ones then form an outer circle, but as the evident desire is to rotate rather than revolve, more than two seldom work well. An individual generally spins in one direction only, and the majority turn to the left, only a small proportion going 'with the clock.'

"A waltzing mouse may be placed on the ground without fear of its escaping. Should it attempt to do so, it will not proceed far before being seized with a paroxysm, which it will be necessary to work off before further progress can be attempted. These mice may also be kept in a paper box, which would not detain a wild mouse an hour; the process of gnawing the walls of their prison will be so frequently interrupted by the necessity of practising their infirmity that little damage can be done. As with all truly domestic mice, however, no determined effort to escape, such as characterizes the wild mouse, is ever attempted, and at most such efforts are to be regarded as an inherited habit rather than a real desire for liberty, for domestic mice do not readily leave when their cages are left open.

"The feature of the breed may be due to cerebral derangement, but that the trait is, at the present day, purely hereditary and not acquired by the individual is shown by the fact that as soon as they arrive at an age when other mice begin to run, these begin to waltz.

"They may be compared to tumbler pigeons, and the analogy is close, allowing for differences between an aerial and a terrestrial

performance. The plane of motion is, however, quite different, as exemplified by Indian ground-tumblers, which, when placed on the ground, turn head over heels. In both cases the affection is the result of perpetuation by heredity of an affliction which would have insured the destruction of a wild race."

THAT "YANKEE TWANG."

NOW is it possible, as is suggested by *The New York Sun*, that the historic nasal "twang" of New Englanders is due, not to a supposed corresponding moral principle, but simply to catarrh—chronic cold in the head? In our issue of September 14 we gave a brief extract from a letter in *The London Times*, in which the writer, Mr. J. Y. W. Macalister, queried if the "twang" were not brought over here by Puritan emigrants from Cornwall, where he had often heard this peculiar trick of speech. Commenting on his suggestion, *The Sun* says:

"The objection to this hypothesis is that there is no proof that any considerable fraction of the founders of the Plymouth colony, or of Massachusetts Bay, were natives of Cornwall. It is certain, on the other hand, that many of them came from Devonshire and Lincolnshire. Now, it is a fact that a nasal inflection still characterizes the dialects spoken by the humbler people not only in Devonshire, but in Lincolnshire and other Eastern counties. Moreover, it is precisely in these districts that other traces of linguistic inheritance are found in the form of local idioms, which have been usually but erroneously classified as Americanisms.

"Admitting that the so-called Yankee twang was carried to New England by colonists from Devonshire, Lincolnshire, and other parts of the mother-country where it is still met with, we pass to the further inquiry how this nasal inflection arose. Was it due to a pathological cause, the outcome of the physical environment, or was it deliberately adopted, as a sort of shibboleth to distinguish God's people from the ungodly? Lord Archibald Campbell, who, as we scarcely need point out, is a descendant of the greatest house among the Covenanted lords in Scotland, contends, in a letter on the subject, that the Yankee twang originated in the mode of speech affected by the English Puritans to mark them off from the Cavaliers. There is no doubt that the English literature of the seventeenth century is full of allusions to the cultivation by the rigid Puritans of distinctions from their worldly opponents, in their manner of utterance as well as in the tenor of their talk, the fashion of their clothes, and the style of wearing their hair. The maintenance of such distinctions would naturally be inculcated in the New World, as long, at least, as the principal New England colonies remained theocracies, and thus certain peculiarities of inflection, deportment, and garb would become habitual with the whole community and characterize the training of succeeding generations.

"This attempt to account for Yankee twang on historical grounds is repudiated by Dr. Symons Eccles, who maintains that the nasal inflection is the outcome of physical surroundings. That New England was not largely settled by Cornishmen he concedes, but he finds significance in the fact that a large proportion of existing Cornishmen suffer from 'nasal, post-nasal, and pharyngeal catarrh.' The same disease was formerly, and we believe is still, extremely common in New England. Under the circumstances it seems plausible to attribute the nasal twang noticeable in the speech of New Englanders and Cornishmen to the same pathological cause, namely, a chronic cold in the head. One would like to know, however, whether catarrh is also prevalent in Lincolnshire and the other Eastern counties, where a nasal mode of speech still characterizes the lower classes. If so, it is evident that catarrhal complaints must flourish under conditions the most diverse as regards humidity of climate."

MARK TWAIN, who recently started on a tour round the world, told an interviewer at Winnipeg how he often felt a desire to "cut loose" from civilization, and to get away by himself where he could run and yell to his heart's content. In this connection there is a story about the humorist and Canon Kingsley. Walking along the streets one day Mark felt the impulse to yell coming on him with irresistible force, and said to Kingsley, "I want to yell; I must yell." The Canon said, "All right, yell away; I don't mind." "And with that," said Mark, "I stepped back a few steps, and, throwing my arms above my head, let out a war-whoop that could be heard for miles, and in less time than you could count Canon Kingsley and myself were surrounded by a multitude of anxious citizens who wanted to know what was the matter. I told them nothing was the matter. I just wanted to yell and had yelled."

EARTHQUAKE SIGNS AND FEELINGS.

ON the morning of the first of September, this year, an earthquake shock was felt along the Atlantic coast, four States being affected by the earth-wave—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. The shock was not severe, but it was sharp enough to produce that "mysterious terror" with which dwellers on the Pacific coast are familiar. Alluding to Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's description of the recent earthquake in Florence, *The Argonaut* says:

"He was there during May of this year, when the city of Lorenzo di Medici was shaken by an earthquake more severe than had been felt there for some centuries. He describes most impressively the details of the *temblor*, and is so minute as to say that he thinks it lasted 'five seconds.' Few of us in California have ever carefully counted the seconds of an earthquake's duration, but most of us are willing to concede that our shocks have lasted fully as long as that. Mr. Warner also says—which is curiously in line with our experience here—that there were odd atmospheric phenomena preceding the earthquake. All old Californians have noticed similar phenomena. In fact, there used to be a phrase—'earthquake weather'—which is familiar to the ears of most of us. It was generally applied to a close, muggy condition of the air—not exactly sultry, but suggestive of sultriness—a condition which measurably resembled the weather on the Atlantic seaboard when people say 'I think there's going to be a thunder-squall. But still it resembled this Eastern storm-prelude only measurably. It was distinctive. It was Californian. It was 'earthquake weather.'

"There was another thing in Mr. Warner's description which struck the Californian. It was this—he did not realize his peril. As he frankly says, he was not nearly so much alarmed at the time as he was subsequently. As he further frankly says, he is much more frightened now in thinking it over than he was then. He describes how the plaster cracked and fell from the walls and ceilings in every room of the old villa in which he was—a villa five hundred years old. When he subsequently learned that the tower in an adjacent villa fell—fell and crashed through roofs, and rooms, and human beings—he realized the danger to which he had been exposed. He wondered at first that thousands of poor people spent the night in the public squares—that hundreds of rich people also spent the night in the squares and streets, sleeping in their carriages. But when he afterward saw the ruin wrought by the earthquake, he wondered no longer. As he says, he is infinitely more alarmed now than he was then.

"So we have found it here in California. One of the most mutually surprising things to the Californian in earthquake shocks has been the calmness of the stranger; to the stranger it has been the terror of the Californian. Both were right. For to the stranger the terror of the Californian over a slight jar, a gentle oscillation, and the swaying of the chandelier has been inexplicable. To the Californian the calmness of the stranger over the mysterious terror of the earth's moving—and *what might come*—was equally inexplicable. But the stranger who has felt more than one shock is quick to learn, and the agile way in which a 'tenderfoot' flees from his third earthquake would often handicap a sprinting Californian."

Why Musicians Are Seldom Bald.—A statistician has been trying to trace connection between baldness and various professions. According to his figures, only one out of one hundred musicians is bald, whereas eleven out of one hundred writers are deprived of nature's cranial protection. Commenting thereon, *The Musical Times* (London, September 1) says:

"We all know the famous degrees of comparison recently quoted by an eminent statesman: lies, d—d lies, and statistics. But even if we make all deductions for the shortcomings of the pseudo-scientific investigator, the superior shagginess of musicians—especially instrumental musicians—as compared with other sections of the community is a matter of too common notoriety to admit of question. Fiddlers and pianists are the despair of the hairdresser. They seldom or never subscribe to toilet clubs, conscientiously avoid the abhorred shears, and have no need for lotions and washes. Now if our statistical professor, instead of

merely stating improbable percentages, had set himself to discover what are the essentially hair-producing conditions of the musical calling, he would have commanded the respectful attention of at least all the barbers in the civilized world. For our own part, we can not help thinking that the disregard for conventional headgear exhibited by nearly all musicians has a good deal to say to it. It is the rarest thing to see a *virtuoso* in a tall or hard hat, and it is well known that tall and hard hats are perhaps more than anything else conducive to baldness."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

What Mrs. Booth Really Said About the New Woman.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

On receiving the last copy of your paper, to which I look forward always with interest, I was surprised to find a page devoted to "The New Woman from a Salvationist's Standpoint." I beg, therefore, to give you the following facts, which I trust, for the sake of the women officers of the Salvation Army and our relation to other women, you will in some way publish in your valuable paper.

The remarks which were put in quotes and attributed to me, I emphatically deny ever having uttered in the way in which they were quoted.

I was surprised and startled at the stir which had been caused in newspaper circles over the address which I delivered on the first of September on the subject of "The New Woman."

Were I seeking notoriety and cheap advertisement, I should most certainly be gratified by the result of that hour's talk; but as my sole purpose was to bless and help spiritually the very large audience which had gathered to hear me, I am grieved that so many misrepresentations should have been scattered broadcast concerning the meeting.

I do not resent criticism when I am criticized for what I have really said. My convictions and opinions are, I think, carefully enough uttered for me to stand by them, and certainly I am prepared for the consequences.

I am, however, grieved that comments should have been made all over the country upon ideas and utterances which I have never held nor spoken.

It is only fair to me and the women of the Salvation Army, whom I represent, to state that the assumption that I have criticized or spoken harshly of the new woman is entirely due to the fact that my remarks were grossly misquoted, as can be proven by the shorthand notes of my address of September 1. Allow me briefly to state the outline of my remarks:

First, I showed that there are so many misrepresentations as to what the new woman is that before I could talk of her logically we must find her. I spoke of the caricatures, the newspaper skits of the new woman, and as represented in pernicious literature and the stage, and spoke of this as the *débris* which hid from view the real new woman; showing that to find the real true woman I must push aside this *débris*. I then showed them the caricatured creature, the new woman, so-called, of the cartoonist, the press, and the novel. I called her a mock man, and all the hard and bitter things I am supposed to have spoken were directed against this creature, whom I am sure every right-thinking woman would help me in assailing.

I then spoke of the advanced woman, for whom I had nothing but the highest praise.

I showed that whether she were lawyer, preacher, doctor, or business woman, she would always be womanly, and that her influence could but help and elevate man.

I advocated her advancement in every possible direction. I honored her for her brave steps and censured those who from their narrowed views threw in her way hindrances to her advance and usefulness. I then remarked that while we pressed the education of the woman's brain, we must never overlook the education of the heart.

This brought me to the whole point of my address, namely, that there was only one way of making a truly new woman, a new *creation*; that there was only One Being who could *create*, and only one power that could transform, and the text of my remarks was drawn from a verse which, to my mind, solves the question: "Who is the new woman?" "And if any woman be in Christ Jesus she is a new creature: behold, old things are passed away and all things have become new." I did inveigh against the free-love notions which have been advocated in some of the vicious literature, which I am glad to note your paper has so scathingly rebuked. I did say that I would throw the erotic novels of to-day into a bonfire if it were in my power. I also consigned to the flames the cigarettes and chewing-gum, which, I think, every educated and pure-minded Christian woman would also wish to see consumed rather than allow them to spoil and desecrate the lips of our growing girls. I never mentioned or even hinted that I objected to reform dress, nor did I mention the word bloomer, but I did say of the women who wear *man's* dress that I would like to give it back to those to whom it belongs.

Why these remarks should have been interpreted into a scathing and cutting rebuke of woman, I am at a loss to understand. Up to this time I have always been considered a champion of women. I have always loved and admired woman, and have regarded with pity those women who have no friends among their sisters, but command only the interest and attention of the other sex.

Now, by the misstatements in the newspapers, I am afraid that many enemies will be made not only for me personally, but for my many sister-warriors, from the ranks of those whom we most fully sympathize with.

The moral which I draw from this occurrence is, that all speakers who speak without manuscript should have a verbatim reporter in the form of a phonograph, so that he or she may not be proclaimed to the world as saying precisely those things which they did not say.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

MAUD B. BOOTH.

NEW YORK, September 16.

Not a Patent Medicine.

Nervous Prostration. Mental Depression. Nervous Dyspepsia. Mental Failure. Freligh's Tonic (A Phosphorized Cerebro-Spinant)

will cure when everything else has failed. Prescribed and endorsed now, and for ten years past, by over 40,000 Physicians. Sample by mail 25c., ten days' trial. Regular bottle \$1 by mail. Small bottle, but 100 doses in each.

Concentrated, Prompt, Powerful.

Formula, descriptive pamphlet, full directions, testimonials, etc., to any address.

*I. O. Woodruff & Co.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
106-108 Fulton St., New York City.*

Formula on Every Bottle.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The State of Trade.

General trade throughout the United States shows further improvement in this the second week of September, more particularly in manufacturing and commercial lines at the East and South. From the Central Western and some Western States, notably Iowa, there are advices that purchases of seasonable goods have been checked this week because of high temperature throughout the region specified, but in the South Atlantic, Gulf and South-western States, and on the Pacific coast, general trade has been increasing in volume, with improving mercantile collections as a rule, and goods selling with less effort in many instances.

In support of favorable influencing conditions are this week's heavily increased total of bank clearings, the largest week's aggregate of wheat exports within three months, the heaviest week's shipments of Indian corn in seventeen months, the maintenance of full proportions of the extraordinarily heavy demand for iron and steel, and the significant hardening of leading money markets, accompanied by reports of increasing mercantile discounts.

Bank clearings from 74 cities this week have jumped above the billion-dollar mark—\$1,082,000,000. This is a gain of 10 per cent. over last week, 20 per cent. more than in the second week of September, 1894, nearly 38 per cent. larger than in the like week after the panic in 1893, and only 2.5 per cent. less than in the week in 1892, and only 9 per cent. less than in 1891, when trade was of very heavy volume. Some of the heaviest increases in clearings this week compared with a year ago are those at Atlanta, 38 per cent.; Milwaukee, 36; New York, 28; New Orleans, 29; Boston, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh, each 24; St. Louis, 8, and Chicago, 5 per cent.

The total number of business failures throughout the United States this week is 218, against 213 last week; and as compared with 218 in the week a year ago. In the second week of September, 1893, the total was 346, and in the year prior to that date it was 174.—*Bradstreet's*, September 21.

Is your Brain Tired?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It supplies the needed food for the brain and nerves and makes exertion easy.

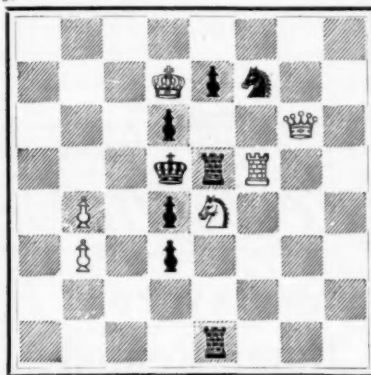
CHESS.

Problem 89.

By E. HOFFMAN.

Black—Eight Pieces.

K on Q 4; Kt on K B 2; Rs on K 4 and 8; Ps on K 2, Q 3, 5, 6.



White—Six Pieces.

K on Q 7; Q on K Kt 6; Kt on K 4; Ps on Q Kt 3, 4. White mates in three moves.

In the problem-solving competition of the New York State Chess Association, the above problem was solved by A. McMartin from the diagram, giving three principal variations, in forty-one minutes. Can any one of our solvers beat this record?

Solution of Problems.

No. 85.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Q-Kt sq | 2. Kt x P, mate |
| 1. K-B 3 | 2. Q-R 2, mate |
| 1. | 2. Q-Q R sq, mate |
| 1. K-B 5 | 2. Kt-Kt 4, mate |
| 1. | 2. Q-Q R sq, mate |
| 1. K-Q 5 | 2. Q-Kt 7, mate |
| 1. | 2. Kt any other. |
| 1. Kt-K B 4 | |
| 1. | |
| 1. Kt-Kt 5 or 7 | |
| 1. | |

Correct solution received from M. W. H., Uni-

Lamps are good or not,
according to whether their
chimneys suit them or not.
See the "Index to Chimneys"
— free.

Write Geo A Macbeth Co,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pearl glass, pearl top, tough
glass.

The Lawton Simplex



Printer

saves time
and labor;
money too—
100 letters,
postal cards,

copies of music, drawings, or typewritten copy, in almost no time, and exact copies at that, by using the **Lawton Simplex**. Requires no washing or cleaning, and saves its cost over and again in sending out notices. Costs but little (\$3 to \$10).

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FAT FOLKS MADE THIN

Dr. Edison's FAMOUS PILLS, REDUCING COMPOUND, and OBESITY FRUIT SALT Reduce Weight, Cure the Causes of Obesity, Keep People Healthy and Beautify the Complexion.



"DR. EDISON'S OBESITY TREATMENT will reduce a FLESHY NECK, BUST, CHIN, OR FACE, or ABDOMEN, SHOULDERS or HIPS without reduction where there is no surplus fat. THE SKIN CONTRACTS TO ITS NORMAL TENSION, and covers the parts WITHOUT WRINKLES, or other evidences of former enlargement."—Mrs. Lucy Stone Menard in *Woman's World*.

Mona Noland Morgan, Washington boulevard, St. Louis, writes: "In six weeks Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt brought me down 43 pounds and made me well."

Bettina Lee Murray, Fifth avenue, New York, says: "In three weeks Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt reduced me 20 pounds."

Mrs. Belle Renwick Ridgeway, the Ridgeway apartment-house, Philadelphia, says: "Three weeks' use of Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt reduced me 19 pounds and cleared my complexion."

Miss Rush, daughter of the late Prof. Rush, Chicago, writes to Loring & Co.: "You may say that Dr. Edison's treatment reduced me 29 pounds in a month."

CORSETS—Loring & Co. manufacture Obesity and Regular Corsets to order. Fleshly ladies can have corsets made six or eight inches longer than usual over the back and hips. Riding and Bicycling Corsets a specialty. Send for measuring blank.

Dr. Edison's Obesity and Supporting Bands should be used by fleshy men and women; his Supporting Band by all women in a weak condition.



Hon. J. M. W. Walbridge, from the office of the Secretary of State, Washington, writes: "Five weeks' use of Dr. Edison's Obesity Band has reduced my abdominal measurement 10 inches and almost cured me of stomach trouble."

PRICES—Obesity Pills, \$1.50 a bottle; three bottles for \$4 (enough for one treatment); Obesity Fruit Salt, \$1 a bottle. Dr. Edison's Common Obesity Band is \$2.50 up to 36 inches, and 10 cents extra for each additional inch.

Dr. Edison's OBESITY REDUCING COMPOUND.
A Vegetable Compound—Potent Yet Harmless.

"Fat folks who want vegetable remedies in liquid form welcome DR. EDISON'S OBESITY REDUCING COMPOUND, and testify to the rapid and agreeable manner in which it has taken off their surplus flesh and left them thin and healthy."—Dr. Robt. Lee Shradley in the *Central Medical Age*.

Roberta Symes Wendell, Chicago, says: "Forty-one pounds in fifty-nine days is the rate at which Dr. Edison's Obesity Reducing Compound took off my surplus flesh. I recommend it to all too fat women."

PRICE OF COMPOUND—Two months' treatment, \$10.00, prepaid to all parts of the U. S.

LORING & COMPANY.

BOSTON, No. 3 Hamilton Place, Dept. 8;

CHICAGO, No. 115 State Street, Dept. 10;

NEW YORK CITY, No. 40 West
22d Street, Dept. 15.

ALL THINKING PEOPLE,

especially physicians and scientists, are asked to thoroughly investigate the theory of and results that follow the application of the



An Oxygen Home Remedy Without Medicine.

A "SURE CURE?"

Of course not; but by its new method of applying that potent curative agent, oxygen, the Electropoise has often cured cases pronounced "incurable."

Book by mail for the asking.

ELECTROLIBRATION CO.,

1122 Broadway, New York.

346 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

"In eight weeks after the first application of the Electropoise my little girl was fully restored, enjoyed sound sleep, a good appetite, and is now in possession of vigorous health; and as for her figure, there is no trace even that she ever had the first stages of spinal curvature or of la grippe which caused it."

HORATIO GATES (Venerable Archdeacon of West Missouri).

versity of Virginia; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; the Revs. W. G. Keyes, Pittsfield, Mass., E. C. Haskell, Sigourney, Ia., and I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; W. Peirce, Tazewell, Va.; Dr. Dalton, Brooklyn; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; Leon E. Story, Washington; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; A. Tooley, Brockport, N. Y.; Manton Maverick, Chicago; J. F. Dee, Buffalo; C. Rosen, New Orleans; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; Dr. Armstrong, Olympia, Wash.; C. Y. Thompson, Beaumont, Tex.; G. A. Betournay, Regina, Can.; the Rev. E. M. McMillen, Lebanon, Ky.; M. S. Barnett, Cuba, Mo.

Two incorrect key-moves have been sent: (1) Kt-Q B4 ch. K x P, and mate cannot be given.

(2) Q-Kt3 ch. K-Q5 stops this; for, B x Kt is not mate, K moves to B6.

The Revs. W. G. Keyes, E. M. McMillan, T. C. Robinson, Listowel, Can.; C. W. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa.; M. S. Barnett, C. Rosen were successful with 84.

Openings at Hastings.

The principal openings adopted at the Hastings were of a close character, the famous P-Q4 taking the lead. The list is:

Pawn to Queen's fourth opening.....	59
Ruy Lopez Knight's game.....	42
French opening.....	30
Vienna Knight's game.....	12
Scotch gambit.....	11
Giulio piano.....	10
Evans' gambit.....	9
Scattering.....	57
Total.....	230

An American Institution.

There is no more truly American institution in our country than the famous Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, already seventeen years old and exerting an influence upon the education and patriotism of the people which is incalculable. One year out of every four in the C. L. S. C. is devoted to reading upon American topics, and thousands of busy men and women have learned to prize highly the opportunity which this systematic plan gives them. The coming year is the "American Year," and an attractive set of books, written by some of our brightest university men, will be offered to all students of the Course.

Who Will Be the Champion?

A writer in *The New York Sun*, admitting that Pillsbury played fine chess at the late tournament, thinks that he would have little chance to wrest the championship from Lasker. He says: "I would, to-day, promptly back Tschigorin, Lasker, or Tarrasch, against him, and Steinitz as readily, if the games were not over two a week." In summing up his comparison of the Masters, he says: "I predict that Lasker will go to the head. I don't take to Lasker. I think chess-players generally do not, and hoped he would not win the first prize. He is as cold and keen as a weapon; his friendship for himself is so intense and devoted as to leave little room for other friendships, and his estimate of his superior abilities is so calmly cocksure, and withal so disagreeably accurate, that he is not popular. But in my cool judgment he plays the best business game, as he is concededly the best business man of them all. He goes strictly for results, with no frills on them. He sees the shortest way, and takes it every time, with never a swerve

or a needless sacrifice. Tschigorin, who I think plays the most beautiful game in the world, can beat him to death at brilliancy, but for smashing a seemingly sound position by sledge-hammer strokes just on the right place, Lasker has no equal. Observe his games, and you will see that of all the contestants he beats his man in the fewest moves. I am surprised, though not sorry, that he did not win, and I repeat that he will beat all in the long run."

The St. Petersburg Chess Club has offered to pay all the traveling and other expenses of Steinitz, Tarrasch, Lasker, and Pillsbury, to play a series of games in the Russian capital. They also offer three prizes of \$500, \$300, and \$150.

Current Events.

Monday, September 16.

More gold is withdrawn for export; no deposits are made by the syndicate. . . . The Methodist Episcopal Conference, at Detroit, decides to admit women as delegates to the general conference of the church. . . . Iron mines in West-

AN EXCEPTION TO RULE.

As everybody knows, there are tonics and tonics. A really reliable compound, however, is the exception, and this distinction is claimed for Freligh's Tonic, advertised in most of the leading publications. It is not a patent medicine, but is a scientific pharmaceutical preparation of established merit, and the formula is given on each label. That it is thoroughly concentrated is shown by the fact that tho the bottle is small a dose consists of but four or five drops, and it is therefore economical. It is prepared by I. O. Woodruff & Co., 106-108 Fulton Street, New York.

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LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN.

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To introduce, mailed complete, boxed, with filler, for \$1.00. Your money back—if you want it. Agents wanted

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ern North Carolina, long idle, are to reopen. . . . The Michigan striking miners in Michigan abandon their struggle. . . . Coke-workers strike in the Connellsville, Pa., region. . . . The University of Pennsylvania wins the international cricket match, defeating Oxford and Cambridge.

Gunboats are ordered to Ku-Cheng to demand the punishment of the ringleaders of the outrages. . . . Cholera is spreading in Hawaii. . . . Circulars are made public in England proposing to purchase Rome and restore the temporal power of the Pope.

Tuesday, September 17.

New York Republicans hold their State convention at Saratoga and renominate the State officers; an excise plank is adopted after vigorous debate. . . . The rumors of another bond issue are denied by Treasury officials. . . . 5,000 persons attend a bull-fight at San Bernardino. . . . The Illinois State Democratic committee issues an address repudiating the June free-silver convention.

The Netherlands Parliament is opened. . . . General Campos states that the Cuban rebellion is more serious than ever. . . . The Porte is said to have accepted all of the powers' proposals in regard to Armenia. . . . Seven of the Chinese ringleaders are executed. . . . The uprising among the Morocco natives is spreading.

Wednesday, September 18.

The Atlanta Exposition is formally opened. . . . The various State monuments on the battle-field of Chickamauga are dedicated. . . . Banks deposit gold in the Treasury, but some is lost by withdrawals. . . . The Massachusetts Prohibitionists nominate a full State ticket. . . . A conference of silver leaders is held in Chicago, and an American bimetallic union is organized. . . . The trial of twenty-one Cuban filibusters is begun at Wilmington.

A second Chinese loan, guaranteed by Russia and France, is talked of. . . . Cholera is spreading in some Russian provinces. . . . High Chinese officials, implicated in the massacre, escape prosecution.

Thursday, September 19.

The national park on the battle-field of Chickamauga is dedicated in the presence of a vast crowd. . . . New Jersey Republicans hold their State convention and nominate J. W. Griggs for governor. . . . Iron-molders in Boston and vicinity strike for an increase of wages and abolition of piece-work. The gold reserve is increased by small deposits from the banks.

The Spanish cruiser *Sanchez Barciztegin* is sunk by a collision in the Havana harbor; Admiral Parejo, several officers, and thirty-four of the crew are drowned. . . . The Netherlands-American liner *Edam* is sunk by collision in the English Channel; no lives lost. . . . The Spanish Cabinet is said to be divided on the Cuban question; the Liberal members favor concessions.

Friday, September 20.

But little gold is withdrawn for export; the bond rumors subside. . . . The dedication ceremonies of the Chickamauga national park close with a parade and big meetings. . . . Four thousand stone-cutters strike in New York for an eight-hour day and increased wages. . . . An attempt at train robbery is made in Wisconsin.

Great Britain sends five warships up the Yang-tse-Kiang River to make a naval demonstration. . . . A monument to Garibaldi is unveiled in Rome. . . . The first railroad built in Syria is formally opened from Beirut to Damascus. . . . Chile renounces her treaty with Great Britain formed in 1864.

Saturday, September 21.

It is "Blue and Gray" day at the Atlanta Exposition; a notable gathering is present. . . . The rumors about another bond issue are revived. . . . Englishmen are defeated in all the contests in the international club games at Manhattan Field.

A Franco-Russian alliance is reported to have been formally established, and all Europe is discussing its significance. . . . The Peary relief expedition returns to St. John's with Peary and his companions on board.

Sunday, September 22.

The Belmont-Morgan syndicate is dissolved, the Government not being in need of its services.

A ministerial crisis is rumored as probable in Berlin. . . . A new loan is said to be contemplated by the French Government. . . . French troops defeat 6,000 Hovas in Madagascar. . . . A monument to Cavour is dedicated in Rome.

LOW RATES TO NIAGARA FALLS.

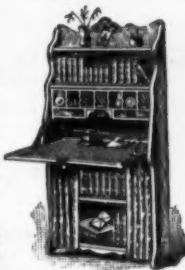
An opportunity is offered pleasure-seekers to visit either Buffalo or Niagara Falls at a very low rate. The West Shore Railroad has sent notice to all its ticket agents in New York and Brooklyn to sell the general public excursion tickets to Buffalo or Niagara Falls at Eight Dollars for the round trip. These tickets will be good on any of the several fast express trains leaving New York on Saturday, September 28, and will be received for return passage until midnight of September 30, thereby giving two entire days to see the points of interest in either city.

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MOST POPULAR EVER MADE.

Number in use exceeds any other one article of furniture. Has gladdened half a million hearts. Solid Oak throughout, hand-rubbed finish. Very handsome carvings. It stands 5 ft. high, is 2½ ft. wide, writing bed 24 inches deep. Drop leaf closes and locks. A brass rod for curtain.



"CHAUTAUQUA" ROCKER AND RECLINING CHAIR



It can be adjusted to any position, and changed at will by the occupant while reclining. A synonym of luxurious ease and comfort. It is built of oak, polished antique finish, with beautifully grained three-ply veneer back. The seat, head and foot rests are upholstered with silk plush in crimson, old red, tobacco brown, old gold, blue or olive, as desired. It is very strong and perfectly simple in construction. It is fully guaranteed.

"CHAUTAUQUA" OIL HEATER



Heats a large room in coldest weather, will quickly boil a kettle or fry a steak. Very large Central Draft, Round Wick, Brass Burner, heavy embossed Brass Oil Fount, richly nickel-plated. Holds one gallon, which burns 12 hours. Handsome Russia Iron Drum. Removable Top. Unites every good quality approved to date.

Our soaps are sold entirely on their merits with a guarantee of purity. Thousands of families use them, and have for many years, in every locality, many in your vicinity.

OUR GREAT COMBINATION BOX.

100 BARS "SWEET HOME" SOAP . . . \$5.00	1-4 DOZ. LARKIN'S TAR SOAP45
Enough to last an average family one full year. For all laundry and household purposes it has no superior.	Infalible Preventive of dandruff. Unequaled for washing ladies' hair.
10 BARS WHITE WOOLEN SOAP70	1-4 DOZ. SULPHUR SOAP45
A perfect soap for flannels.	1 BOTTLE, 1 OZ., MODJESKA PERFUME . .30
9 PKGS. BORAXINE SOAP POWDER (full lbs.) .90	Delicate, refined, popular, lasting.
A unequalled laundry luxury.	1 JAR MODJESKA COLD CREAM . . .25
1-4 DOZ. MODJESKA COMPLEXION SOAP . .60	Soothing. Cures chapped skin.
Exquisite for ladies and children.	1 BOTTLE MODJESKA TOOTH POWDER . .25
A matchless beautifier.	Preserves the teeth, hardens the gums, sweetens the breath.
1-4 DOZ. OLD ENGLISH CASTILE SOAP . .30	1 PACKET SPANISH ROSE SACHET . . .20
1-4 DOZ. CREME OATMEAL TOILET SOAP . .25	1 STICK NAPOLEON SHAVING SOAP . .10
1-4 DOZ. ELITE GLYCERINE TOILET SOAP . .25	THE CONTENTS, BOUGHT AT RETAIL, COST \$10.00
All for \$10.00. (You get the Premium you select Gratis.)	PREMIUM WORTH AT RETAIL . . \$10.00
	\$20.00

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NOTE.—From personal experience with the Larkin Soap Manufacturing Co., and their premiums, we can recommend them with confidence. Their offer is genuine; the goods as advertised, and the Company reliable. —The Christian Work.

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The American Method, the best and completest ever invented, embodying improvements and features never before used, complete apparatus for sixteen deals, \$2.00, post-paid.

The Hamilton Method, unexcelled except by the American, \$1.00, post-paid. Copyrighted and patent applied for.

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THE SUNNYSIDE + Styles, \$6 to \$20. Enlarged at any time to any desired capacity. + Girard, Erie Co., Pa. + EXTENSION BOOKCASE

"Joker's Dictionary."

A cyclopedia of wit and humor, according to subject alphabetically arranged. Contains 326 pages of Jokes, Stories, Droll Yarns, and clever bits of repartee on every subject likely to come up in social intercourse. Order of your newsdealer; or sent post-paid on receipt of price, 25 cents.

Address Union Book Co., Box 106, Brooklyn, N. Y.



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Sets any name in one minute; prints 500 cards an hour. YOU can make money with it. A font of pretty type, also Indelible Ink, Type Holder, Pads and Tweezers. Best Linen Marker; worth \$1.00. Sample mailed FREE for 10c. stamps for postage on outfit and large catalogue of 1000 Bargains.

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LAWYERS.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States and Canada.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Bldg., 1328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Keator, Freemann & Jenkins, 400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

John M. Harris, Court House, Scranton, Pa.

W. C. Gilmore, 311 Pine St., Williamsport, Pa.

Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S. C.

William O. Thompson, 715 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

James G. Young, Hall B'dg, Ninth and Walnut Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Harry Emmons, Law Building, Ninth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.

John Moffitt, 911 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

George E. Dickson, 329 "The Rookery," Chicago.

J. B. Weaver, Freeport, Ill.

John H. Taff, 27 School St., Boston, Mass.

S. B. Wright, 74-76 Times Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Sam'l J. MacDonald, 11 Pine St. New York (also member Bar of New Jersey).

Fillius & Davis, Cooper Block, Denver, Colo.

Chas. E. Bond, 260-265 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minn.

Nathan R. Park, 28 Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, North Dakota.

G. R. Coffin, 702 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Henry P. Karch, New Strome Building, Millersburg, Ohio.

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From the *St. James's Budget*, July 27, 1895.

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From the *Leeds Mercury*, Leeds, Eng., June 12, 1895.

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versities of England, Canada, Australia, and East India, as well as the United States. We have already spoken of the pains taken to arrive at an exact definition by collating all the uses of a particular term. Further than this, in order to attain to a maximum of accuracy, each set of words has been passed upon by a representative of the particular science, art, craft, party, or class to which they belong. . . .

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